FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Mutual Advantages Make SALT Agreement Imperative [Zorin] AA 1 1/A6

UN Special Session on Disarmament Holds Final Meeting [Matyash] AA 2 1/A7

USSR Initiatives Supported AA 3 1/A8

CSCE/MBFR

New Soviet MBFR Proposals Will Lessen Military Tension [Yakhontov] BB 1 1/A10

GENERAL

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Berezhkov, Mikhaylov, Ovsyannikov] A 1 1/A11

U.S.-Soviet Relations A 1 1/A11

Carter Annapolis Speech A 4 1/A14

Andrew Young Interview A 4 1/A14

Events in Africa A 5 1/B1

Peking's Machinations A 6 1/B2

UNITED STATES

U.S. May Be Testing Hunter-Killer Satellites B 1 1/B4

Carter Comments on Prospects for SALT Agreement B 1 1/B4

Commentators Analyze Carter's Annapolis Speech B 2 1/B5

Kolesnichenko in PRAVDA B 2 1/B5

Anichkin Comment B 3 1/B6

Druzhinin Observation B 4 1/B7

Administration's True Line Muddled by 'Zigzaging' [Vasilyev in PRAVDA 7 Jun] B 5 1/B8

Khatuntsev Outlines, Scores 'Brzezinski's Doctrine' B 7 1/B10

Public Figures Criticize U.S. Foreign Policy B 8 1/B11

Group Expresses Concern [Gan] B 9 1/B12

Vance, Huang Hua Discuss Situation in Africa [PRAVDA 5 Jun] B 10 1/B13

U.S. Reportedly Ready To Sell Military Equipment to PRC B 11 1/B14

Egyptian War Minister Holds Washington Press Conference [Levchenko] B 11 1/B14

Carter's 'Cynical' Remarks on Chile 'Evoke Indignation' B 11 1/B14

Pentagon 'Surrounding' Soviet Union With Military Bases [Korolev] B 12 1/C1

Turner: CIA Recruits Foreign Students, Teachers in U.S. B 13 1/C2

Voice of America Continues Role of Cold War Weapon [Gan] B 13 1/C2

CHINA

Commentator Warns of Dangers of PRC's Hegemonistic Aims [Gramatikov]	C 1	1/C3
Glebov Raps China's Anti-Vietnamese Propaganda [Glebov]	C 2	1/C4
Peking Showing Special Interest in Western Arms Technology [Vasilyev]	C 4	1/C6
PRC Would 'Like to See' Soviet-U.S. 'Clash' [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA]	C 5	1/C7
TASS Commentator Criticizes PRC's Policy Toward Vietnam [Orlov]	C 5	1/C7
U.S. Encouraging PRC's 'Aggressive Position'	C 6	1/C8
PRAVDA Claims Peking Behind Burmese Internal Ferment [Nikolayev 5 Jun]	C 7	1/C9

EAST EUROPE

Party, Government Approve Results of Brezhnev CSSR Visit	D 1	1/C12
July Military Exercises To Perfect Services' Interaction	D 2	1/C13
Soviet-Policy Panel on Scientific, Technical Cooperation [PRAVDA 3 Jun]	D 2	1/C13
Romanov Meets Gdansk PZPR Delegation in Leningrad [LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 25 May]	D 2	1/C13

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

UK Debate on Foreign Policy Resembles Acrobatics [Belyayev]	E 1	1/C14
Secret Soviet-Chinese Talks Have Anti-Soviet Air	E 1	1/C14
National Assembly Representatives Score France's African Policy	E 2	1/D1
King Carl XVI Gustaf Continues Visit of USSR	E 3	1/D2
King Gives Dinner	E 3	1/D2
Leaves on Tour	E 3	1/D2
King, Queen in Kiev	E 4	1/D3
Arrive In Tashkent	E 4	1/D3
TASS Reports Schmidt Interview Granted to DER STERN	E 4	1/D3
SDP-FDP Alliance Stable Despite FDP Election Defeat [Mikhaylov in PRAVDA 7 Jun]	E 5	1/D4
Kosygin Talks With Italian State Industrialists	E 5	1/D4
USSR's Kirillin Confers With Italian Minister Bisaglia [PRAVDA 6 Jun]	E 6	1/D5
PCI Urges Vote Against Referendums Repealing Two Acts [Malyshev]	E 6	1/D5
Italian CP Leader Writes to Prime Minister on Crisis	E 7	1/D6
Soviet Warships To Visit Amsterdam 14-19 Jun	E 7	1/D6
Abortive Bomb Attempt at Madrid Aeroflot Office	E 7	1/D6
Briefs: Italian Foreign Affairs Official	E 7	1/D6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Official Denies Plan To Abrogate Iraq-USSR Treaty	F 1	1/D7
Efforts Made To Complicate Ba'th-Iraqi CP Relations	F 1	1/D7
Arab Media Campaign	F 2	1/D8
As-Sadat Ismailiyah Speech a 'Cry for Help' [Vladimirov]	F 3	1/D9
U.S., Israeli Reaction	F 3	1/D9
PLO's Mayzar Condemns As-Sadat's 'Intitiative'	F 4	1/D10
Writers Score As-Sadat's Moves Against Patriotic Forces	F 4	1/D10
General Erskine, 'Arafat Criticize Israeli Actions in Lebanon	F 5	1/D11
Israel Continues To Build Up Armaments for Aggression	F 5	1/D11
10 Israeli Casualties in Raid Into Lebanon, Paper Says	F 6	1/D12

Material on Developments in Israel, 'Occupied Lands'	F 6	1/D12
New Settlements in Galilee	F 6	1/D12
Development of Golan Heights	F 6	1/D12
Repression on West Bank	F 7	1/D13
Expanding Settlement in Nabulus	F 7	1/D13
Israeli Minister Reportedly Meets Saudi Prince in Spain	F 7	1/D13
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		
Western, African Views of Independence Contrasted [Tanov]	H 1	1/D14
Continuing Material on Developments Relating to Zaire	H 1	1/D14
Huang Hua Visit	H 1	1/D14
Possible Hua Kuo-feng Visit	H 2	1/E1
U.S., NATO Interference	H 3	1/E2
Imperialist Goals	H 4	1/E3
Angolan President's Condemnation	H 5	1/E4
'Frontline' States, Liberation Groups Meet in Luanda	H 6	1/E5
Press Reports Agenda	H 6	1/E5
Communique Backs SWAPO	H 6	1/E5
OAU Chairman Criticized for Position on Pan-African Force	H 6	1/E5
Rhodesia Continues To Suppress Liberation Movement	H 7	1/E6
Ethiopian TU Appeals for Support From Workers	H 7	1/E6
SOUTH ASIA		
Afghans Cited on Immediate Tasks of Revolutionary Power [Kornilov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 4 Jun]	J 1	1/E7
Indian Paper Attacks U.S. Policy on Indian Ocean	J 2	1/E8
NORTHEAST ASIA		
Japan Planning To Build Military Base on Iwo Jima	M 1	1/E9
Calls for Developing Japanese Military Criticized	M 1	1/E9
Fukuda Wants Japan To Pay More for U.S. Troops [Geronin]	M 2	1/E10
Briefs: Japanese Press Delegation	M 2	1/E10
NATIONAL AFFAIRS		
AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS		
Radio Reviews Agricultural News for 8-11 Jun	T 1	1/E11
SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS		
Cosmos-1,021 Launched; Equipment Functioning Normally	U 1	1/E13
Briefs: Antarctic Whaling Flotilla; Dmitriy Mendeleyev Voyage; Arctic Voyage	U 1	1/E13

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71

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MUTUAL ADVANTAGES MAKE SALT AGREEMENT IMPERATIVE

LD110148Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

["Moscow Viewpoint" program by Valentin Zorin--read by announcer]

[Text] When reading the numerous American press commentaries on the Soviet-American SALT talks, I can't help recalling an observation I made of Americans when visiting the United States. It concerns a specific feature of their thinking, one that I didn't come across to such a full extent in Europe or Asia. I'd call that the sports principle in estimating the political events going on in the United States and on the world political arena generally. When examining those events Americans usually tend, I think, to compare them to sports events where there always is, as a rule, a winner and a loser.

Now if we take domestic developments in the United States, the most vivid example of that kind of estimation is seen in the election campaigns. I might be mistaken, but still I got the impression that for many Americans the main thing is not to compare different political positions, concepts and platforms but to view the election as a sort of race. Some participants cross the finish line first, others drop out and still others cross the line later than the rest without gaining the prizes they wanted. This attitude on the part of the Americans I'm speaking of is fostered by the way the election campaigns are covered by the United States news media and particularly by television. It concentrates not on the essence of the problems and the content of the discussion, but instead tends to examine the personal qualities of the rival candidates.

Many reportages about election battles remind one of boxing competitions. I hope our listeners won't feel hurt by that observation. At any rate, it reflects the impression a foreigner gets when observing United States political life. I'm not inclined in this case to criticize the features of the American political life and impose on Americans my misunderstandings of the rules and norms of their political life. These are all a nation's home affairs and it wouldn't be bad if this truth was learned by some of my American colleagues who indulge in heartily lecturing to other people and in trying to impose on them the rules of American political life.

But there's a field where this specific feature of political thinking by many Americans is directly related to the Soviet Union. Therefore, today I want to express my opinion on that issue. Most American press commentaries on the SALT talks reflect precisely that feature of American political thinking. The ongoing talks are examined from the standpoint of what this or that side can win or lose, what the Soviet Union should give in to, what America shouldn't give in to, how to conduct the matter so as to make the United States be in a gaining position and not allow any gains for the Soviet Union. I'm not going to take up the issue of whether it's sensible or not to apply the sports principle to America's domestic political life. Americans are in a better position to judge about that. But I'm convinced that when it comes to the problem of curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament this principle is completely out of place. It cannot be applied because a continuing arms race will not give an advantage to any side, neither to the United States nor to the Soviet Union.

Leonid Brezhnev has pointed out that in an arms race there cannot be a winner, and the developments over the past decade have borne this out irrefutably.

The Pentagon's numerous attempts to achieve military and technological superiority over the Soviet Union haven't yielded and can't yield any results despite the fact that the United States has already spent hundreds of billions of taxpayers' dollars for the purpose, and such efforts will certainly fail in the future.

A short while ago one of the American newspapers I was reading claimed that the Soviet Union wants to ban the neutron bomb not because that weapon is incompatible with morals but because it doesn't have that weapon and is considerably behind the United States in that field. Well such an argument is naive, to say the least. Back in the 1960's when work on the neutron weapon was just being launched in the United States, the most far-sighted man in the America's science world warned that the United States had no chance of surging ahead in that direction because the Soviet Union has every possibility for making any type of nuclear weapon America can make.

Washington's attempts to use the neutron bomb as a sort of bargaining chip in talks with the Soviet Union, as a trump card to gain the upper hand, are fully insolvent attempts. Actually the issue stands as follows. Either the United States won't produce that new type of nuclear weapon and the Soviet Union will act likewise, or if the United States casts aside considerations of common sense and morals and goes ahead with the weapon, the Soviet Union, too, will have to produce the weapon. Nobody can win in that case, but it's clear that both the American and Soviet peoples will have a new burden of expenditures and that all the other peoples will lose, too, since the danger of a new war would become greater. The marketplace principle linked with the desire to get a one-sided advantage is inapplicable to the problem of disarmament. It is necessary to understand that the time has come to renounce the outdated manner of political thinking. There are problems in the world today that exclude an approach aimed at gaining one-sided advantages. There are problems which exclude the winner and loser concept. Either everyone wins or everyone loses. The foes of easing international tension in an attempt to make that truth more difficult to understand are trying to sow doubts among Americans as to Soviet intentions. Every step which this country takes to make a real curbing of the arms race a reality is depicted as a perfidious scheme aimed at impairing American interests and making America the losing side.

The Soviet Union does not think about political maneuvering and outwitting the other side when it proposes an agreement that makes it possible at an early stage to limit the ruinous and dangerous arms race and then get down to solving the key problem of today, the problem of disarmament. This is in the basic interests of all nations and nobody can lose from the task's solution. On the contrary, everybody stands to win; the American people, the Soviet people, all the peoples who want peace and security.

UN SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT HOLDS FINAL MEETING

LD091504Y Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: The general debate at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament is closing today. It showed convincingly that the peoples are greatly interested in curbing the dangerous arms race. The Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives in this sphere advanced by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev were met with broad support and approval of participants in the debate.

The international community highly assessed the constructive nature of the document "On Practical Ways to End the Arms Race, Proposals of the Soviet Union," United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim told the TASS correspondent.

It was submitted for consideration of the special session by Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union Andrey Gromyko. I believe that these proposals are of invaluable importance for ensuring the success of the present session. The clear-cut and principled stand of the Soviet Union, which declared for ending production of all types of nuclear weapons and for scaling down gradually their stockpiles until they are liquidated completely, was positively assessed by the overwhelming majority of countries.

Implementation of the proposal on universal ending of production of nuclear weapons would be a turning point in nuclear arms limitation, said Austria's Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr.

Delegates of many countries agreed with the Soviet proposal on the need of preventing nuclear weapons spread and supported the Soviet Union's call to observe the nuclear non-proliferation treaty as one of the most important tasks in ending the arms race.

During the debate the world public approved the Soviet proposal on prohibiting creation of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, above all production of neutron weapons. Representatives of tens of states stressed that neutron weapons are horrible means of mass destruction. The production of the neutron bomb would lead to the stepping up of the arms race, said Angola's Prime Minister, Lopo do Nascimento. The People's Republic of Angola is in favour of adopting a special resolution banning production and use of the neutron bomb.

The participants in the debate highly assessed the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at the speediest achievement of a strategic offensive arms limitation agreement at the talks between the USSR and the USA.

Delegates of the assembly expressed profound concern with the attempts of the enemies of detente to torpedo the efforts of the international community in the sphere of curbing the arms race and to speed up plans of new military preparations. Decisions of the recent session of the NATO Council in Washington, aimed at further intensification of the militarist course, were strongly criticized from the United Nations rostrum.

Peking's attempts to undermine the process of detente and achievement of disarmament, its incendiary calls for a new world war were given a strong rebuttal during the debates.

Representatives of socialist and other peaceful states resolutely exposed the hypocrisy of the progaganda campaign concerning "Soviet military menace" that has been launched in the West. They pointed out that this campaign damages the cause of detente and peaceful cooperation among nations.

Delegates of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly, who now take part in meetings of the working groups, are faced with a very important task of drafting the final documents of the special session reflecting the widest possible degree of accord and promoting convocation of a world conference on disarmament, curbing of the arms race and lessening of a war danger.

USSR Initiatives Supported

LD1013356Y Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 10, TASS--A general discussion, that has ended at the U.N. General Assembly's special session, was devoted to the most important and topical problem of today--the need to curb the arms race, to attain real disarmament, to deepen and broaden the process of relaxation of international tension.

Representatives of 149 U.N. member-countries took part in the general discussion. The general discussion has convincingly shown that the arms race not only stands in the way of further consolidation of the beneficial process of relaxation of international tension, but also gives rise to the threat to a nuclear war.

The three-week long debates have demonstrated the tremendous attractive force of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives in the sphere of disarmament. From the high rostrum of the United Nations representatives of scores of states highly appreciated the new Soviet initiatives aimed at full termination of further quantitative and qualitative growth of armaments and troops of the states which have a big military potential, at putting an end to the production of nuclear weapons in all its forms and prohibition of the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction.

Having noted the concrete, realistic character of the Soviet proposals, head of the delegation of Laos Vithaya Sourinho noted "that undelayed nuclear disarmament should become the priority objective of all efforts of the international community". We believe that the special session should back the call of all peace-loving forces for a ban on the neutron bomb, this barbarous weapon of mass annihilation of people. To put an end to the arms race, said the representative of Laos, it is necessary to eliminate the aggressive imperialist bases and military objects of the forces of neocolonialism on foreign lands which imperil peace, freedom and independence of peoples.

India's Prime Minister Morarji Desai has declared for the need to curb the arms race, and said: "We regard nuclear weapons as a threat to the very existence of mankind." He called for attaining a headway at the negotiations between the great powers on full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and limitation of strategic armaments. I am glad, Morarji Desai said, that Leonid Brezhnev stressed the need of creating the climate of mutual trust in place of the atmosphere of fear and of advancing towards universal and complete disarmament. The head of the India's Government noted that such statements give hopes for a possibility of ending, in the final account, the arms race. Morarji Desai declared for a quantative and qualitative reduction of nuclear armaments, for a gradual reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles, for conclusion of a treaty on full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

"The priority duty of the world community is full destruction of nuclear weapons in all it forms" stressed foreign minister of Guyana, Rashleigh Jackson. He said that the process of relaxation of international tension should be spread to all parts of the world and favoured effective measures in the sphere of disarmament and elimination of the threat of war.

Foreign Minister of Kenya Munyua Waiyaki stressed it was necessary to see to it that the process of political detente be supplemented with practical measures in the sphere of military detente. Such steps, he noted, will undoubtedly lead to further relaxation of international tension and make a contribution to the attainment of a universal and complete disarmament under effective international control.

The USSR's delegation to the U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament advanced an important initiative, by officially proposing that the Soviet peace proposals aimed at curbing the arms race be officially included into the text of the draft final document of the forum.

As is noted in the U.N. circles, the putting into life of the Soviet Union's proposals on practical ways to end the arms race, set forth in the latter of the permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy to the U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim from the arms race and military tension to military detente, to a radical lessening of the threat of a nuclear war.

NEW SOVIET MBFR PROPOSALS WILL LESSEN MILITARY TENSION

LD102114Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The new proposals put forward in Vienna by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states who are taking part in the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have attracted must attention from the international public and the mass information media in most of the world's countries. Here with a commentary is Yuliy Yakhontov, international affairs journalist:

The socialist states have made another concrete step which opens up the path toward the achievement of an agreement of enormous significance for detente and for guaranteeing peace and security in Europe and, indeed, the entire world. This step is in accordance with the Soviet Union's principled stand on the question of the Vienna talks which was clearly formulated by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Brezhnev said: We are ready to do everything we can in order to find a mutually acceptable solution so that military tension may be lessened in that part of the world where it is particularly great and dangerous.

Thus far there has been no answer to the new proposals by the socialist states; they are being studied. However, what the Western participants in the Vienna talks, who are members of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, have been doing lately is rightly causing alarm and evoking doubts as to the sincerity of their declarations of being committed to peace and striving for its consolidation. It is a fact that the leaders of the NATO member-states, who met in Washington exactly at the time when the special UN General Assembly disarmament session--one of the most important international events devoted to the most burning question of today--was underway in New York, agreed to step up the arms race by adopting a long-term military program which, according to the Western press, covers the period up to 1993. In the next 10 years alone this program will swallow up an additional $80 billion. This enormous sum will go to the next round in the arms race and to the creation of new types of arms intended for the destruction of people. Furthermore, it is known that this long-term program was adopted by the NATO Council session through direct pressure from the United States, and in particular President Carter.

The open and unceremonious NATO intervention in Africa which was approved at the Washington conference of the NATO states' leaders also undermines the positive processes taking place in the world. This is why it is the task now more than ever before of all peace-loving peoples to come out more actively for disarmament and against the dangerous plans of the NATO militarists.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD111654Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Valentin Berezhkov, Mikhail Mikhaylov, and Anatoliy Ovsyannikov]

[Text] [Ovsyannikov] Good day comrades. The center of the world public's attention is focused on the political events concerning the struggle for the consolidation of peace and the deepening of detente. Millions of people are once more convinced that the decisive forces in this struggle are the socialist countries and the international communist and workers movement. This was confirmed by the recent visit to fraternal Czechoslovakia by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The document on the results of this visit, which we have all read in the newspapers, has assessed it as being highly significant. In the capital of Czechoslovakia, the significance of the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union to the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament was stressed.

These proposals were also mentioned by Comrade Brezhnev in his speech in the Kremlin at the dinner in honor of Carl XVI Gustaf, the king of Sweden and Queen Silvia. Comrade Brezhnev pointed out in his speech that the Soviet Union had brought to the UN session a broad and specific program aimed at a complete cessation of the arms race, and that such states as Sweden and other small and developing countries could make an important contribution to the achievement of these aims and to the cause of strengthening peace and cooperation.

Let us recall that not long before the visit made by the king of Sweden, the Soviet Union was visited in May by the president of Mexico and that before the end of June, the guest from Turkey, Prime Minister Ecevit, is expected here. These countries are separated by great distances and are on different continents. They have different political policies. But if we can speak of the common factor characterizing the relations between these countries and the Soviet Union, then it consists in the mutual striving for the deepening of detente and the expansion of detente's political and geographical boundaries. Our country is ready for the development of peaceful cooperation with all states large and small, far and near, and those that have different social systems.

U.S.-Soviet Relations

Unfortunately, we are witnessing events of another type. The course toward the strengthening of peace, the deepening of detente and the development of international cooperation are under attack from those who are dreaming of a return to the spirit of the cold or cool war--above all from the military-industrial complex of the United States. In connection with this, one should dwell on an analysis of the main events and tendencies in American political life. I would like you to do this, Valentin Mikhaylovich, since you have just returned from the United States.

[Berezhkov] Yes, I was there just as the work of the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament began and of course, when you are in a country you read the press every day and watch television. Each time I did these things it became clear that the question of relations with the Soviet Union is considered to be one of paramount importance. Quite literally, a day does not pass when themes--in one way or another connected with the Soviet Union--do not figure in the leading columns of the newspapers or in journals, on the television news headlines or in the speeches made by officials. But recently, unfortunately, the majority of these reports have been manifestly marked by negative tones. It is precisely this which now strikes one.

And this relates in particular to the recent speech of President Carter, which he gave in Annapolis at the Naval Academy. The speech was devoted to an analysis of the present state of Soviet-American relations. The President states, moreover, that relations between the United States and the USSR were one of the most important aspects of the international situation and that detente in relations between our countries had a determining significance for the preservation of peace throughout the whole world. However, the President put special stress on rivalry and interspersed his speech with very sharp attacks on the Soviet Union. In general, the tone of statements by part of the mass media and also from many officials in the United States is such that people have begun asking themselves: Well, just what era are we living in, just where are we now--1978 or 1948?

[Ovsyannikov] Valentin Mikhaylovich, I would like to ask the following question. At the moment there are quite a number of discussions on the fact that in the corridors of power in Washington, different opinions exist on questions of international policy, and in particular, on relations with the Soviet Union--in other words, that there are differences of opinion and discord. How much does this correspond to reality? What is your opinion on this?

[Berezhkov] Well, evidently we can say that these arguments certainly exist. And I can tell you that the hawks have become more active, especially after the successes of detente. But at the same time it is also clear that the advocates of the development of relations with the Soviet Union and the normalization of relations are, in spite of a complex situation, nonetheless continuing quite critically to oppose any sort of attempt to throw away all that has been achieved. So while I was in the United States, I often heard that, as is said, American public opinion has come to regard the Soviet Union more coolly, and allegedly does not support the policies aimed at a further normalization in the relations between our countries. Alluding to this, the impression is being given that a shift has taken place in American public opinion because the representatives in Congress, who are dependent on the voters, now also oppose detente. The administration, striving to gain popularity in Congress, also believes it necessary to show more firmness in its relations with Moscow. Well, this also applies to the press.

[Ovsyannikov] In this situation the press is trying to insure the necessity of a hard line by painting a negative picture of Soviet policies and actions.

[Berezhkov] Yes, this is true. But if you examine the present situation in the United States carefully, it will become clear that these arguments are unfounded. The first premise that most Americans are now opposed to detente and the further normalization of Soviet-American relations is untrue. A recent public opinion poll on this subject just a few days ago showed that....

[Ovsyannikov] Yes, the results of the Harris poll.

[Berezhkov] Yes, a significant majority, up to 80 percent, favored a normalization of relations and detente, and so on. Consequently, the reason must be sought, not in the cooling of Americans toward the USSR, but in something else. Evidently, detente's opponents do not like detente's successes, its popularity among the majority of Americans, and the support of the American public for the policies of further normalization of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is prompting them to undertake even more counterattacks. The present administration in Washington, instead of firmly maintaining the course for detente and protecting it from the attacks of the extreme rightwing elements, is tending to capitulate to them and is evidently counting on this to gain popularity, precisely in these circles.

But such a tactic will not bear the desired fruits. Rather it can lead to a further fall in the popularity of the present administration among the majority which is quite definitely expressing its support for the course of detente.

[Ovsyannikov] Valentin Mikhaylovich, one must remember that at the beginning of the 70's, when the first steps were being made toward the normalization of Soviet-American relations, there were a number of attacks by certain U.S. circles on this new policy. But the administration at that time found the strength to oppose such attacks and achieve specific and positive results. And now we have to listen to how the events in Africa are threatening the process of detente and the further normalization of Soviet-American relations. So, at any rate, one can read in the U.S. press.

[Berezhkov] Yes, but look at the point in question here. The Soviet Union, true to its policy of friendship with the people struggling for their freedom and independence, is supporting the victims of aggression, just as it did for Vietnam. But it is well known that in Africa there is not a single Soviet soldier with a gun in his hands, while French Legionnaires and Belgian paratroopers were sent there and an airlift was formed with U.S. military aircraft. All of this is already enough evidence...

[Ovsyannikov] According to the latest reports, not only U.S. pilots, but also U.S. servicemen from the Army are arriving there.

[Berezhkov] Yes, well there you are. This all goes to show who is really basely intervening in the affairs of the African people. And even after this, the question still arises in Washington of some sort of conditions or connection between the events in Africa and other problems which have nothing to do with this at all. But such attempts are, of course, completely unfounded. It is a matter of whether there is a real desire on the part of Washington to reach an understanding on the major problems of modern times, especially the preparation of a new long-term agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, or whether there is no such desire. In New York and Washington, the latest round of talks were held on the question of limiting strategic offensive weapons.

Summing up the results of these talks, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko noted that there are two or three questions that have not been fully settled and that further meetings will evidently be needed. At the same time, Comrade Gromyko stressed that, to find common ground it is necessary to create the appropriate atmosphere: while the situation in the United States and their position on the state of affairs in Africa and at the session of the UN General Assembly, are not favorable to the discussion of the matters remaining to be settled. As for the Soviet Union, it is doing everything to speed up agreement on the problems still outstanding. Moreover, as has been reiterated by the head of the Soviet delegation at the special session of the UN General Assembly, the Soviet Union is willing, as soon as the agreement now being worked out has been concluded, to continue the talks, which should lead to an appreciable lowering of the level of strategic offensive arms and to further limitation of their qualitative improvement, on the basis of course, of the principle of equal security of the sides, and taking due account of all the factors connected with this.

Also, it was impossible not to notice, that the speeches of the U.S. representative at the disarmament session contained elements of the cold war and were devoid of any constructive positive proposals. At the same time, in parallel with the work of the special session on disarmament in New York, a NATO session was convened in Washington, where President Carter took great pains to impose on his partners a new program of armaments.

The question naturally arises: Where does the United States pursue its real policy--at the special session of the General Assembly, or at the NATO session?

Carter Annapolis Speech

[Mikhaylov] I want to draw attention to the fact that the speech of the American vice president at the special session of the UN, with its lack of concrete proposals, has evoked criticism from many delegates who, at the same time, emphasized that the Soviet Union has put forward a broad and positive program leading to practical steps toward disarmament. And now, a few days after the NATO Council session, we have the speech by the U.S. President that you mentioned, Valentin Mihaylovich. The President had had an opportunity to acquaint himself with the Soviet proposals--in a preliminary way, at least. Some sort of first reaction could have followed, but in the speech that the President made at the Naval Academy on 7 June, not a word was said about the Soviet proposals. They say that even silence can be eloquent. In this case I think the saying is as relevant as it could be.

[Berezkhov] Yes, it is indeed significant. You spoke of the critical reactions. Here it should be said that within the United States also, these maneuvers are encountering serious objections on the part of many thoughtful American figures.

[Mikhaylov] Yes, in this connection we may recall the statement of a prominent American politician, Senator McGovern, who said on television that the main purpose of the anti-communist hysteria being incited by conservative forces in the U.S. is to distract Americans' attention from the inability of the government to cope with the extremely difficult internal problems that the country faces. It is very difficult, McGovern said, to grapple with inflation, unemployment, the energy crisis and the decline of the cities--how much easier to blame the Russians for everything. The Senator sharply criticized the policy preached by the President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, of confronting the Soviet Union, renouncing the policy of detente and tying up the strategic offensive arms limitation talks with quite different problems having nothing to do with the talks.

Andrew Young Interview

[Ovsyannikov] Valentin Mikhaylovich, during your recent trip to the United States, you must have met many people who share the same sort of opinion as that expressed by McGovern.

[Berezhkov] Yes, of course I met a lot of people--I have many acquaintances there in the academic world, as well as journalists and forme and present diplomats--of course I met a lot of them. I had a very interesting meeting with the U.S. representative at the UN, Andrew Young. And I asked him what he thought about this whole situation. It's rather strange that the information that the U.S. viewer and reader gets is very onesided. The gist of his reply was that, in general, it must be a question of getting down to business. Here we have practical proposals, and they must be examined. This is a session on the problems of disarmament, so we must deal with the proposals that have been made. All this noisy propaganda is not to the point. The point is that we must tackle the real issues that are before us--the main issue being, of course, the question of limiting armaments, reducing armaments. That's what the session was for. And, of course, the clamor that's being raised in the United States doesn't make this any easier. So it's interesting that even such a man sees the essence of the matter--although, of course, he does take a certain stand, in some cases conservative, from our point of view.

[Mikhaylov] Yes, he gave an interview the other day to the journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT on a very wide range of questions, and it must be said that he was constantly being provoked to make statements directed toward confrontation...

[Berezhkov]... with us.

[Mikhaylov] Yes and in particular, when the discussion turned to Africa, Angola or the events in Shaba Province. In the beginning they said that Cubans were taking part. Then they began saying that they instructed the rebels at camps in Angola. Young said in this connection, do you realize that Angola is bigger than Texas? The Cubans are in Luanda. To get to the border regions of Shaba, they'd have to travel thousands of kilometers--many hundreds of kilometers anyway, and not on the best of roads. Therefore, to assert that the Cubans instructed the rebels is to indulge in fantasy, because concrete proof is simply impossible to obtain. Perhaps Young himself would like to find evidence, but there isn't any.

[Berezhkov] Yes, that's the whole point of course--that all this isn't worth a plugged nickel; it's all, as it were, poetic fancy or pipe dreams.

Well, to sum up, a perfectly clear picture emerges. Namely, that U.S. policy is the main obstacle to detente and peaceful cooperation, to movement toward disarmament. Yet President Carter, in that same speech that we were discussing, said: The Soviet Union can choose either antagonism or cooperation. The United States feels sufficiently prepared for either. Well, to put the question in that way looks strange, to say the least. It is, after all, well known that the Soviet Union has long since irreversibly chosen the path of deepening detente; and defends those aims consistently and unswerving. It is in the ruling circles of Washington, that they should have made the necessary choice.

Events in Africa

[Ovsyannikov] We have already mentioned in our discussion that the United States is interfering in events in Zaire. Throughout all of last week, those events, and the events in other parts of Africa, have been the focus of universal attention. I will ask you, Mikhail Aleksandrovich, to say something in more detail about those events.

[Mikhaylov] First of all, I want to say again that the massed campaign of slander about supposed interference by the Soviet Union and cuba in African affairs, particularly the events in Zaire, has failed. Not only were the guns of the mass media--especially the American--brought into action, but also various trumps were played, such as allegations by various officials, including those at the top, as we've already said. At the Washington session of the NATO Council, where the interference in Zaire was assigned to some members of the bloc, while solidarity was demanded of the rest, the anti-Soviet card was the main argument. Meanwhile, the intervention continues to be steadily intensified. Their intervention was the subject of talks between representatives of five countries--the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Britain and France--held the other day in Paris.

[Berezhkov] Next week, those talks may be continued in Brussels with an expanded membership membership?

[Mikhaylov] Yes, and it is being reported that, although differences have been discovered among the participants in the talks--some favor global interference, others prefer a more local approach--but I would like to remind you again, and to emphasize, that one way or another the intervention continues to expand.

There is no doubt at all that it is being directed by the United States, and it is the one that is playing the main role, both behind the scenes and in the foreground.

You have already mentioned that Washington is not restricting itself to organizing an air bridge to transport French, Belgian, Moroccan or Senegalese troops to Zaire, but is also sending hundreds of its own officers and men. The creation of so-called "inter-African forces" is being speeded up. These forces, which will serve as gendarmes, will be created from certain countries on the African Continent who are prepared to follow NATO.

[Berezhkov] Thus, an attempt has been made at recolonization, an impudent plan to get revenge for the loss of the colonies and the desire to keep the chance of continuing to plunder and rapaciously exploit their wealth.

[Mikhaylov] It is no accident that the choice for this scheme was Zaire and the Shaba Province. The imperialists have been enticed by its immense resources, which have been exploited for several decades by the American, Belgian and other monopolies. On the other hand, Shaba may become an easy prey because Zaire--a country with a population of 26 million and a territory 80 times that of Belgium--is headed by a regime which is corrupt to the core and which can only hold on with the help of foreign bayonets. The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports this without ceremony and the Western papers unanimously agree.

Peking's Machinations

[Berezhkov] It is worth noting in this connection that Huang Hua, the Chinese foreign minister, also demonstrated his support for this regime. He went to Zaire after leaving the special session of the UN General Assembly, and what's more, he went there although such a trip was not on his itinerary.

[Mikhaylov] That's whom the Chinese foreign minister is fraternising with. When he was in the United States, Huang Hua, during his meeting with the heads of the State Department, was informed about and gave his approval of the imperialist incursion into Zaire. During his 4-day stay in Zaire he made several clearly inflammatory speeches, calling for a widening of the international aid. Naturally, there is only one conclusion to be made. Peking is joining ranks with NATO, it is keeping abreast with the oppressors of the people, declaring itself an enemy of the struggle of the Africans for a free and independent development.

[Ovsyannikov] I would like to illustrate your point with a quotation from the British DAILY TELEGRAPH. This is what the paper said about the Chinese foreign minister's trip to Zaire: The plump and greying Huang Hua smiled happily at the Zairian ruler, dressed in a leopard's skin. He promised to help Mobutu. What a paradox of history! Peking is helping to save the former Belgian Army sergeant, who, thanks to brutality, corruption and deceit, has accumulated immense wealth in foreign banks, and whom we are also saving for want of a better replacement. That is the opinion of the British paper.

[Mikhaylov] That is yet another example of China's fall into the embrace of the most reactionary forces in the world today.

We were talking earlier about disarmament. On this question, too, China is forming an alliance with these same forces, the war hawks. It is intensively building up all types of armaments, including nuclear ones. The accelerated militarization of the country is particularly dangerous, since China bases it policy on the thesis on the inevitability of a new world war.

In arming itself Peking is openly calling for general intensification of the arms race and is striving to torpedo any international acts aimed at curbing it. Not wishing to associate itself with the treaty on a nuclear test ban in the three environments, China continues its tests in the atmosphere, in defiance of the protests of many countries. One ought to say, too, that China is crudely and provocatively making territorial demands on its neighbors and is conducting hegemonistic policy while verbally opposing such a course.

In fact, there is hardly any country which China would not treat in the same way.

China experts remember that in ancient times the rulers of the heavenly kingdom called their neighbors barbarians. This Great Han chauvinism and hegemonism has again been raised to the ranks of official Peking policy.

Let's name just a few recent facts which illustrate this. In Burma, Peking is using various types of antigovernment rebels for its own purposes. By stirring up trobule between the ethnic groups, encouraging the separatists and arming the nationalist opposition groups, the Maoists are trying to impose their diktat on Burma and force it to pursue a foreign policy which is to China's liking. Our listeners already know about the situation of the so-called Hua Chiao, Chinese immigrants who are living in Asian countries--there are about 25 million of them.

[Berezhkov] Mikhail Ivanovich, it's worth noting that Peking is, first and foremost, concerned about those Hua Chiao who live in Cholon, part of the former Saigon, and most of them belong to the comprador bourgeoisie.

[Mikhaylov] Yes, people's power in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is now taking measures to completely eliminate the old bourgeois orders. And here we have Peking openly defending these Hua Chiao whom Ho Chi Minh allegedly suppressed. NHAN DAN, organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, stressed that the Chinese side is conducting a campaign of pressure on people of Chinese nationality living in Vietnam in order to get them to return to China. Events have shown which side justice is on, NHAN DAN writes. It is now perfectly obvious who is deliberately stirring up a scandal in order to use it as a pretext to incite an anti-Vietnamese mood, to create difficulties for Vietnam in the building of socialism and to cause serious harm to friendship between the two countries. The people of the countries of Southeast Asia, like those throughout the world, to whom justice is dear, can see perfectly well that the Chinese side is putting on a show about these Chinese refugees for political purposes. Another Vietnamese paper, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, categorically rejects Peking's slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union's role in Vietnamese-Chinese relations. This, it says, is yet another example of crude slander. It is testimony to the fact that the Chinese authorities are assuming a stand of great-power chauvinism. What the Vietnamese papers say confirms that Peking is pursuing a policy, both in Asia and Africa, which runs contrary to the interests of the people, the interests of strengthening peace, the development of cooperation and improving the climate of the entire international situation.

[Ovsyannikov] And there, dear comraces, we'll end our round table discussion for today. Thank you for your attention and all the best.

U.S. MAY BE TESTING HUNTER-KILLER SATELLITES

LD120152Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A military satellite has been launched from Cape Canaveral. The U.S. news agencies stress the top secrecy of the launching is unusual even for a military satellite. All that a spokesman for the Air Force has said is that the satellite was launched with the help of the Titan-3S rocket. This is the second biggest rocket in service with the United States Air Force. It is capable of placing into orbit objects weighing up to 10 tons.

Observers speculate that this is another in a series of secret launchings, probably to test the so-called hunter-killer satellites.

CARTER COMMENTS ON PROSPECTS FOR SALT AGREEMENT

LD111424Y Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 11, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter gave an interview for non-Washington editors and news directors. It was devoted chiefly to domestic problems.

I think the overriding concern that I have is about inflation, the President said. It is very bad, getting worse. Whenever a tangible specific effort is made to control inflation, it always touches a very powerful constituency group.

As is known, the rate of inflation in the USA exceeded again 10 percent a year and is expected by many economists to increase in the years ahead.

During the interview the President also touched upon the growth of the Americans' spending on hospital treatment, already amounting to about 65 billion dollars a year. But pleading the need for controlling inflation the President did not want the congress to increase spending on public health and other social needs--in the fields of education, agriculture, transport, etc.

J. Carter also dwelt on certain issues of international relations, specifically on the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. He said that in his opinion the prospects for the conclusion of a new strategic arms limitation agreement are good. We have narrowed down the differences to a very small number of items, still very significant, the President said.

The comprehensive test ban negotiations between ourselves and the Soviet Union and Great Britain are making good progress, President Carter said.

Speaking of the situation in Africa the President stressed that the United States has had a late "blooming interest" in Africa. I think it is true, the President said, that two or three years ago we had very little interest there.

But it is precisely in the period mentioned by Carter that the United States was trying to interfere actively in Angolan affairs on the side of the disruptive groupings that were fighting against the lawful government of the country.

The President highly assessed the NATO council session in Washington, which took course toward further stepping up the NATO's disastrous arms race.

COMMENTATORS ANALYZE CARTER'S ANNAPOLIS SPEECH

Kolesnichenko in PRAVDA

LD102230Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1145 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Full text of PRAVDA correspondent Tomas Kolesnichenko's article: "Wandering Aimlessly in a Fog..."]

[Text] Moscow--Advance publicity to President Carter's speech in Annapolis said that it would, in part, be devoted to Soviet-American relations. In America the interest in the speech was very great indeed. This is understandable. The day before, a New York POST observer had remarked that "at least it could disperse he fog that has recently enveloped the Potomac." What the observers call "fog" is, in this case, the contradictory gestures made by the President and his advisers--a clear digression [otstupleniya] from the policy of detente--and, at the same time, statements calculated to soothe the public, which, as opinion polls show, is firmly for detente.

Those who expected clear answers to many important problems are obviously disappointed. Nor has the dense fog lifted from the Annapolis stadium where President Carter made his speech to Naval Academy graduates. President Carter "is trying to combine what cannot be combined--the recent statements by Secretary of State Vance on the necessity of making some progress in the SALT talks and the stand of Brzezinski, who is trying to push these talks into the background with his talk of "Soviet interference in Africa," notes commentator (J. Wighart) in the New York DAILY NEWS. According to M. Marder, diplomatic observer of the Washington POST, conflicting concepts of American-Soviet relations, including diametrically opposed notions about the cold war and detente, can be found in President Carter's speech. M. Marder notes that Carter "has made many accusations against the Soviet Union never made before by any American President." And if there is a "balance" to be drawn, it is, in the observer's opinion, clearly in favor of Brzezinski.

The main conclusion drawn here by observers is the confirmation that Washington is continuing its dangerous wandering in the "fog." The accents in the speech are by no means in favor of a limitation of the arms race but in favor of those who hamper international detente.

The important point is that the President's speech reflected a militarist slant which has become especially noticeable of late in official Washington. What did the President deal with primarily in his speech? Perhaps it was the solution to a vital problem such as disarmament, which is now being discussed by the representatives of 149 countries at the special session of the UN General Assembly in New York. Or perhaps it was international cooperation, the establishment of an atmosphere of trust between countries and peoples, the strengthening of peace. Not at all. There is not a word of this in the speech. On the contrary (and this is headlined on the front pages of local papers) the speech is full of accusations against the Soviet Union and Cuba, which are being used to once more support the Pentagon's record expenditures and the increase in the military budget. Commenting on this part of the speech, the papers draw the conclusion that the President is putting emphasis not on peaceful cooperation but on rivalry with The Soviet Union to the joy of the American "hawks." E. Walsh and D. Oberdorfer in a commentary in the Washington POST, point out that the speech contains "the sharpest anti-Soviet statements made in the last few years by a U.S. President."

Observers have also noted the yearning in his speech for the times when the United States, in search of adventure, played the role of a world policeman. Confirming the line adopted at the NATO conference in Washington, the New York TIMES notes, the President again called this bloc a "key" and promised to develop "mobile forces."

Attention is being drawn to one more thing here. Observers are asking: What has caused all these foreign-policy zigzags in Washington; why all this obvious slide toward militarism, which was to a certain extent evident from the speech in Annapolis? There are many answers to this question. One is that the President and his administration are being influenced by the complicated domestic situation and in particular, Washington's inability to handle the country's economic troubles, particularly inflation, which reaches a new record figure every month. This is undermining the administration's authority and is drawing mounting criticism, among them charges of the "weakness of the President's power." In these circumstances rightwing forces and the military-industrial complex are putting pressure on the White House, exploiting the administration's confusion for their own ends.

Certain circles close to the White House obviously think that, by spreading malicious inventions about a "growing Soviet threat," they can display "toughness" and somehow avoid criticism. This is helped by fables being circulated by the mass media that the Soviet Union is trying to "test the toughness" of the Carter administration. Meanwhile, it is perfectly obvious that it is not the Soviet Union but the enemies of detente who are "testing the will" of the President.

Realistically minded circles here are worried by the negative moves in Washington, maintaining with justification that there can be no sensible alternative to disarmament, detente and cooperation.

Anichkin Comment

ID1018444Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 10 TASS--TASS commentator Oleg Anichkin writes: The speech of President of the United States Carter in Annapolis, analyzing the present state of Soviet-American relations, attracted attention of the press and called forth various comments.

As was already reported, the President of the United States pointed out in that speech that relations between the USA and the USSR are central to international situation and that detente in relations between the two countries has decisive importance for preservation of world peace. He stressed the importance of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and said that attainment of agreement on this issue would strengthen the security of both countries. The President said that the United States has no desire "to link this negotiation with other competitive relationships nor to impose other special conditions on the process."

At the same time, as it was noted, President Carter's speech was inconsistent and contained inventions about the policy of the Soviet state. He repeated inventions about "the excessive build-up of Soviet military might" and unfounded allegations that the Soviet Union is trying to "export" its form of government. As it was already noted, President Carter evidently needed all this set of propaganda inventions in order to justify the USA's and NATO's claims to the role of "a global policeman." This is shown, for instance, by the latest events in Zaire. The United States takes an active part in supressing the rebellion.

The President of the United States said that "the Soviet Union can choose either confrontation or cooperation."

In this connection, it was stressed in the TASS report about President Carter's speech that the President knows well that it was the Soviet Union that chose long ago and irrevocably the road of peaceful coexistence, the road of deepening of relaxation of tensions and it has been upholding these aims consistently and undeviatingly.

When at a press conference the White House spokesman for the press was asked to sum up the impression about the attitude to the President's speech, he expressed the administration's satisfa tion and added that he does not refer to the TASS reaction. We do not react to the TASS statement, he said.

It's a pity. The lack of the wish to study the viewpoint of the other side often results in the fact that the White House, as it is seen now, is influenced by different information which is dishonest and ill-intentioned.

Druzhinin Observation

LD091550Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] President Carter's speech at the Annapolis Naval Academy has aroused alarm in the mass media of many Western countries. Our political observer Aleksandr Druzhinin makes this comment:

The speech, as well as the results of the recent NATO session in Washington, proved that the American military-industrial complex has gained the upper hand in a desire to bring the United States back to the position of if not a cold, then at least a lukewarm war. In order to legalize this policy, which runs contrary to the interests of international relaxation, the President resorted in his speech to a series of standard interventions about the Soviet Union's continuing unprecedented military buildup.

The reactionary Western press is now filled with statements of a similar nature. Much the same pronouncements are being made by the opponents of world relaxation in the United States and other NATO countries, which are deliberately poisoning the international atmosphere to justify the boosting of the arms race. Commenting on the fuss around a mythical Soviet threat, Leonid Brezhnev described such talk as complete nonsense. But it is not harmless nonsense, he said. It is pernicious because it serves to justify and cover up genuinely dangerous and potentially aggressive actions and to boost the arms race to a new level.

Indeed, it would be useless to look for logic, arguments or fact in the provocative attacks against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The purpose of the campaign is to whitewash the recent NATO decision, which endorsed a long-term program for NATO's military buildup and to justify the aggression of the United States and other NATO countries in Zaire. What we have here is an attempt to put the blame at somebody else's door. Hence the talk about Soviet and Cuban interference in African affairs. Yet there is not a single Soviet soldier on African soil. But there are thousands of thugs in Zaire alone, wearing the uniforms of the Western armies and the armies of their henchmen.

The dangerous nature of the provocative campaign launched by the opponents of relaxation is obvious. The point is that even certain NATO members do not always side with the slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union. The Turkish prime minister, Bulent Ecevit, has stated bluntly that he sees no threat issuing from the Soviet Union.

It is obvious that the inventions about a Soviet threat are absurd. At the United Nations disarmament session the Soviet Union, together with other peace-loving countries, is striving to end the dangerous military confrontation of states, whereas the United States --as some of its NATO partners, is pushing the world toward stepping-up the arms race. This is a sinister policy threatening to put the world back to the days of the cold war.

ADMINISTRATION'S TRUE LINE MUDDLED BY 'ZIGZAGING'

LD091057Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[G. Vasilyev dispatch: "Zigzags on the Potomac"]

[Text] Washington, 6 June--People here are continuing to recall and comment broadly on this episode in the political life of Washington. Early last Friday morning the correspondents of the leading newspapers and news agencies were unexpectedly invited to the White House. Before them in the Oval Office stood an enraged President. The latest issue of the Washington POST lay before J. Carter on his desk. The President stated that the article in this newspaper contending that the U.S. administration had for a number of domestic and foreign policy reasons decided for the time being to "freeze" talks with the USSR on strategic arms limitation (SALT) was "totally inaccurate." The President said that the assertions of the Washington newspaper, which were, incidentally, supported with references to "authoritative sources close to Carter," are detrimental to the United States and his personal prestige. He tried to convince the press that Washington is, as before, interested in the speediest conclusion of the talks.

Immediately after the President, P. Warnke, head of the U.S. delegation at the SALT talks, made a statement on the same theme in Cleveland, asserting that reports that the administration had decided to "freeze" the talks being held in Geneva on the limitation of strategic offensive arms do not correspond with reality.

As became clear from articles published the following day, many of the journalists present that morning in the presidential residence returned to their editorial offices without having finally made up their minds. And Benjamin Bradlee, chief editor of the Washington POST, stated that "given all our greatest respect, we still believe that our information is correct ...and that decisions made recently by the government have had the effect of freezing the SALT talks and therefore an agreement cannot be concluded this summer."

The journalists explained the White House move as an attempt to shift the responsibility for the delay in talks of such importance for the two countries and the whole world, away from itself. Analyzing the course of the latest Soviet-American meetings at the SALT talks, objective observers note the increasing inflexibility of the American side, the reluctance to make reciprocal compromises and the desire to state their terms and await their acceptance. All this leads to the idea that, having rushed headlong into the troubled waters of African adventures and in an attempt through demonstrations of "toughness" to improve its party's chances at the congressional elections scheduled for November, the Democratic administration has indeed decided to delay a SALT agreement which, in the words of American leaders themselves, is 95 percent ready.

The episode of the unusual denial of a newspaper article and the idle rumors surrounding it reflect the general political atmosphere prevailing recently on the banks of the Potomac. [paragraph continues]

The fuss--which has risen to a hysterial pitch--concerning the fabricated Soviet and Cuban interference in the affairs of the African people (at a time when the NATO countries are carrying out a real military intervention in Zaire), the propaganda campaign surrounding the nonexistent buildup of Soviet Armed Forces on the border with the West European countries (when in Washington itself a long-term program for really expediting this bloc's war preparations is being adopted at the Atlantic summit meeting), the attempts to break off the scientific ties between the two countries which have developed successfully in recent years and, finally, the desire to freeze the course of the SALT talks--all this enables one to speak of an outburst of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism in the United States and of the activation of the opponents of a Soviet-American dialog, the opponents of detente. "An unfavorable irrational political climate," Senator G. McGovern notes. "An upsurge of new anticommunist hysteria."

The changes in the political climate on the banks of the Potomac did not begin today, or yesterday. For the entire 18 months of the present administration's tenure, influential forces here have been undermining the policy of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social and economic systems. The bosses of the military-industrial complex, ultrareactionary political intriguers, and representatives of the academic world weaned on anticommunism have exerted constant pressure on the administration in an attempt to push its course to the right. They have done everything to wreck the detente process and to return, it not to "cold" war then to "cool" war. The situation has been complicated by constant zigzags and inconsistency in the position of the government itself. Recently the Washington administration itself has played an active part in poisoning the international atmosphere.

Tracing this process of degeneration to unreasonable, unrealistic positions, the American press singles out the much-publicized speech by Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser. Aroused in Peking by the incendiary statements of the sowers of hostility and tension there, the high-ranking representative of the U.S. administration spoke in the language of the frostiest days of the "cold war," as if there had not been a historic change in the world away from uncontrolled hostility, threatening tragic consequences, toward the relaxation of international tension. As if the United States were not obliged to adhere to the signed Soviet-American documents which proclaimed the determination of both sides to settle differences by peaceful means, to curb the arms race and to develop mutually advantageous economic and cultural ties.

President J. Kennedy, in a speech on Soviet-American relations delivered at an American university, once uttered a famous phrase: to move from confrontation to cooperation. The meaning of Brzezinski's appeals can be formulated succinctly by transposing the words in that phrase: from cooperation to confrontation. It is not for nothing that reasonable Americans call the policy the President's adviser is urging a policy of confrontation and crises.

"A new 'cold war'?" asks the latest issue of NEWSWEEK, which has just come out, with a picture of the "hard line" theorist on the cover. "The 'cold war' lives again," E. Janeway writes in the Washington STAR. "The ghost of John Foster Dulles is wandering through Carter's Washington."

For the sake of objectivity it must be said that there are in America many sensible people who understand that the issues of war and peace, life and death are at stake, and that the "theoretical" debates on U.S. foreign policy touch on the American people's most vital interests. Elements of realism appear in the statements of U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, P. Warnke and several other government figures, who are called representatives of a "more moderate policy." But who expresses the true line of the administration in Washington today? Even the most well-informed observers are in a state of confusion on this point.

In an editorial "Zigzags on SALT" the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes: "A jerk forward, a halt, zigzags--it seems that the SALT streetcar can in no way keep on the tracks. The public cannot fail to be confused by the conflicting signals emanating from Washington at present." The newspaper calls on the U.S. Government to make real efforts to achieve a SALT agreement: "It is extremely important not to let the existing momentum die down, inasmuch as no other question concerns the future stability of mankind to a greater degree than the success of the two states in curbing the arms race. Each month of delay makes the achievement of this goal harder." The newspaper calls for detente to be maintained and developed, recalling that "years of persistent efforts were needed to overcome the hostility and tension of the 'cold war' period and to move to more normal and civilized relations, albeit with elements of competition, with the Soviet Union."

In explaining the administration's zigzags they point to several internal factors here: persisting economic difficulties, and the midterm congressional elections this fall. They write about the voters' growing dissatisfaction with sharply increasing inflation and massive unemployment. They cite data from recent public opinion polls which show that the President's personal popularity has sunk to its lowest level. In these conditions, experts in political stratagems explain, the Democratic administration is trying to raise the value of its actions by gesturing toward conservative elements and showing "toughness" in foreign policy. It is no secret that anticommunist, chauvinist sentiments are still deeply entrenched in the consciousness of many Americans and that "flexing muscles" is an old, tested method of winning votes. But what price will have to be paid for dubious immediate advantages? And what about the election promises of trying to free the world from the burden of armaments and to strive for international cooperation with which the Democrats won in 1976?

KHATUNTSEV OUTLINES, SCORES 'BRZEZINSKI'S DOCTRINE'

LD1012Z7Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1138 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

["Mr Brzezinski's Strange 'Code'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 June--TASS political observer Vladimir Khatuntsev writes: So, we learned from Mr Brzezinski the other day that the Soviet Union is not fulfilling the conditions of the "code of detente." Since a code is understood in Russian as a collection of laws or rules, one must suppose that the author of this statement has at least some idea of what these rules are. One could say that he really knows the rules by heart, with but one minor reservation--these are rules invented by Zbigniew Brzezinski himself, probably in league with like-minded people from the U.S. military-industrial complex. To put it briefly, the essence of "Brzezinski's doctrine" boils down to the following:

1. Africa: The Americans and their allies have every right to be on this continent. In accordance with this they can send their own military equipment and even troops to interfere in the internal affairs of African countries. And in so doing they in no way have to take into account the desires of the governments of these countries. If it is necessary to help such antigovernment movements in Angola as, for example, the Angolan National Liberation Front [FNLA] or the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], then this should be done to the fullest extent. This same stand may be adopted, when necessary, toward any African country, particularly Ethiopia; especially since the CIA already has the necessary experience to overthrow governments which are not to the liking of the United States (remember Chile).

Naturally the Russians or, for example, the Cubans, according to the authors of the "code," have no rights in Africa, not even the right to respond to the request of legitimate governments.

At the same time, within the confines of the "code," it is possible to attribute to the Russians or the Cubans anything you like. If they, for example, officially declare that they are not participating in the internal events in Zaire then it follows for certain American politicians with characteristic ingenuousness to state, as was done some days ago by John Rhodes, a member of the House of Representatives: "If the Cubans did not do this then let them prove that they really did not do it." In plain Russian, prove that you are not a camel, otherwise you are breaking the "code of detente."

2. Armaments: The Russians are breaking the "code" inasmuch as they are arming themselves to a greater extent than seems necessary to the NATO bosses. On what criteria they are basing this remains unknown since the NATO countries can arm themselves as much as they like. At the same time they are also trying to arm their "eastern member"--China. All the Soviet proposals on disarmament are either to be ignored or to be rejected. To make these activities more convincing they may be linked with questions which have nothing to do with disarmament.

3. Human rights: Only the United States and its allies have the right to define these rights. Other countries' laws which contradict such view points are to be regarded as "invalid." Criminals condemned in accordance with such laws are to be canonized and afforded every opportunity to act openly in their own countries. Economic blockades, for example, are to be called for.

As for violations of human rights in the United States as such or in friendly countries (for example, Chile), these are to be regarded as nonexistent and any mention of them is to be considered an infringement of the "code."

Such, roughly, is the--to put it mildly--strange code apparently invented by the American President's adviser.

It seems quite clear what would happen to the world and to those countries which Brzezinski accuses of violating "the code" if they were to begin to adhere to it. Fortunately for everyone it is hardly likely that this will happen.

PUBLIC FIGURES CRITICIZE U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD090814Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington--The campaign, hostile to the Soviet Union, which is being fanned by U.S. propaganda, the slanderous attacks on USSR policy that are sometimes found even in the utterances of highly placed representatives of the U.S. administration, evoke the criticism of some U.S. press organs. In their utterances, they stress that this course, incompatible with the policy of detente, is fraught with the danger of resurrecting the "cold war" and confrontation.

According to the opinion of TIME magazine, the attacks on the Soviet Union herald changes in the U.S. policy, the adoption by the White House of the so-called harsh line long advocated by Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser. According to the magazine, the President is guided by domestic considerations, wishing to "pacify" those U.S. leaders who assert that J. Carter is allegedly "a weak leader in foreign policy matters." TIME calls the anti-Soviet campaign underway in Washington "a kind of saber rattling."

The Washington POST writes that in his speech J. Carter resorted to terminology rarely encountered in presidential foreign policy statements. France's L'HUMANITE stresses that J. Carter spoke at Annapolis using the "language of aggravating international tension."

Sober-minded American political figures, who understand the danger to detente of the course chosen by Washington, dissociate themselves from these attempts to fan anti-Soviet hysteria and to district public attention from the interference of the United States and other NATO countries in Zaire.

In an interview for CBS, Senator F. Church (Democrat) stated that the Carter administration has now been carried away by the game the "Russians are coming," "Russians on the offensive," which is a manifestation of the old "cold war syndrome." This theme, stressed the Senator, is designed as a basis for justifying further American interference in black Africa.

I do not exactly know, he said, why the administration has decided to place such emphasis on the Soviet Union's policy. Possibly because this theme has turned out to be a "winner" in Congress.

The government wants to sell military aircraft to Saudi Arabia and, to the shouts of "Russians are on the offensive," it gets Congress' consent. If the administration wants to lift the embargo on arms deliveries to Turkey, then the fact that this embargo has not led to progress in settling the Cyprus problem is not used as an argument. Instead, it is said that, allegedly, "Russians are on the offensive." Such assertions, stated the Senator, are "utterly foolish."

Church recalled that at the beginning of his presidential term, J. Carter repeatedly spoke of the need to achieve a new agreement with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic offensive arms--the most important issue now facing mankind. Civilization's survival may depend on solving this question, stressed the Senator. I would like to hope that these major tasks will be reaffirmed. I hope that American policy toward the Soviet Union will not continue to be tied up with the events in Africa. We should not allow ourselves to be dragged into Africa by simple assertions that we "should be there," allegedly because "Russians are on the offensive."

Another prominent senator, G. McGovern (Democrat), has criticized the anti-Soviet campaign which the Carter administration has unleashed. We do not need such a confrontation, he stated, calling upon the government "to cool the war of words" with the Soviet Union. "I see no sense," McGovern said, "in kindling anti-Soviet hysteria among the American people."

In my opinion, the Senator continued, the leaders of the American Government ought to make their speeches more mild and calmly continue the negotiations with the Soviet Union, including those on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments. Many years ago we reached the conclusion that "the only possible alternative to peaceful coexistence is the annihilation of mankind."

Group Expresses Concern

LD101304Y Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 10, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: The aggravation by certain representatives of the American administration of anti-Soviet hysteria to please the forces of reaction and militarism is a cause of profound concern in the political, scientific, business and public circles of the United States. Sober-minded Americans believe that such a course, pursued by the government, threatens to undermine the process of relaxation of tension, to throw both countries back to the grim "cold war" time, making impossible adoption by them of pressing measures to reduce the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

This has been stated at a meeting with Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski by 60 prominent public leaders, members of the American Committee on East-West Accord. The committee, formed to improve relations between the USSR and the United States, incorporated world-known scientists, directors of big corporations, former ambassadors, congressmen, writers, journalists.

The Committee's delegation presented the highplaced representative of the White House a letter for President James Carter, expressing profound concern over the hostile anti-Soviet campaign.

Fears have been increasingly swelled in the United States in the recent weeks this running counter to the President's announced intentions and being at variance with profound hopes of the overwhelming majority of the Americans for attainment of a new agreement on limitation of strategic armaments, lessening the danger of a nuclear war.

We are convinced, stressed the authors of the message, that such an agreement would be in keeping with the supreme interests of the United States and peoples of the whole world. We believe that the failure to reach an agreement might lead to the beginning of a new, still more dangerous arms race and seriously undermine the American Government's ability to meet the needs of the citizens of the country.

The letter resolutely denounces the leaders in the United States who "feed these fears," in a bid to set the American public opinion against the USSR, to create such a political climate which will make impossible ratification of an agreement on limitation of strategic armaments.

The letter was received by the White House the day before President J. Carter made a speech at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, but, judging by the content of the speech, he refused to heed the voice of the public, and that gave rise to a profound regret of the committee members. In a statement for the press they emphasized great disappointment with the President's speech, since it failed to explain problems in the USSR-USA relations and challenged the Soviet Union--either to accept American views or to face a confrontation.

The committee believes that many pronouncements of the President were unnecessarily of a provocative character, and might lead to further worsening of Soviet-American relations.

Among the signatories to the letter to the President and the statement for the press are well known and authoritative American leaders, such as Professor John Galbraith, former Senator William Fulbright, President of the Board of Directors of the "Pepsico Incorporated" Donald Kendall, former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR George Kennan, First Vice-President of the Control Data Corporation Robert Schmidt, and others.

VANCE, HUANG HUA DISCUSS SITUATION IN AFRICA

LD090845Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report under general heading "Alliance Against Free Africa"]

[Text] New York, 4 June--U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance has met with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua. A State Department spokesman said that the talks touched on a wide range of questions. Considerable attention was paid at the talks to the African problem. According to the official State Department spokesman, the meeting was "useful and constructive and was a natural extention of the recent visit to China by the President's national security adviser Brezezinski."

After the talks, Huang Hua flew to Kinshasa for meetings with Zairian President Mobutu.

AP points out that Huang Hua's meeting with Vance, and also the Chinese foreign minister's trip to Zaire can be seen as "evidence that China, along with the United States, supports the efforts in Zaire" aimed at combating the insurgents.

U.S. REPORTEDLY READY TO SELL MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO PRC

LD101147Y Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 10, TASS--Contrary to all its former assurances, the Carter administration has taken the decision to sell China equipment which, as is admitted here, can be used in military purposes. This decision, the newspaper New York POST points out, runs counter to the intentions announced just a month ago. The decision to speed up the delivery of military equipment to China was taken after the Peking visit of the assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the newspaper points out.

The statements Brzezinski made during and after his trip to Peking, urging the United States to carry in actual fact an anti-Soviet policy and to return to the "cold war" time, are known to have been resolutely denounced by a number of authoritative politicians, both in the United States and West European countries.

EGYPTIAN WAR MINISTER HOLDS WASHINGTON PRESS CONFERENCE

LD092020Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 9 June--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: Egypt's minister of war and war production, Al-Jamasi, who arrived here for a week's visit, has started talks with U.S. officials. He met with U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown, where the main topic under discussion was the delivery of 50 F-5 fighter-bombers purchased by Egypt. During his stay in Washington, Al-Jamasi will also meet with Secretary of State Vance, and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Brzezinski. He will also visit a number of defense industry projects.

Speaking at a press conference after his meeting with Brown, Al-Jamasi did not conceal the fact that Egypt is counting on continued U.S. aid in modernizing the Egyptian Armed Forces. As the press points out, As-Sadat's emissary is especially putting out feelers with regard to the possibility of buying 800 armored personnel carriers from the United States. He said that Egypt also plans to "order other types of weapons" in the future. In striving for favor in Washington, the Egyptian emissary openly flouted the fact that As-Sadat's regime has betrayed the cause of the national liberation struggle of the peoples on the African Continent and has fallen in with extreme imperialist reaction, trying to preserve a neocolonialist order on the "black continent."

CARTER'S 'CYNICAL' REMARKS ON CHILE 'EVOKE INDIGNATION'

LD091825Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The U.S. President's recent cynical statement to the effect that some progress has allegedly been achieved in Chile in observance of human rights has evoked indignation among the international public.

Hortensia Bussi de Allende, Salvador Allende's widow, has written to the U.S. President on behalf of Chilean emigrants. Her letter to Carter says that the President has apparently forgotten that the amnesty recently announced by the military junta does not cover thousands of prisoners who disappeared without a trace after arrest, nor does it cover a million Chileans who are currently forced to live outside their motherland.

PENTAGON 'SURROUNDING' SOVIET UNION WITH MILITARY BASES

LD101724Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1300 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] According to U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, which is close to the Pentagon, the Washington strategists are beginning a new round of building up their armed forces overseas. Here is a comment from our observer Vladimir Korolev:

The Americans have 400 big military bases and about 2,000 medium-sized and smaller military bases overseas, thousands of miles away from their own country. Almost half a million United States servicemen are stationed at them all the time. There has never been a lack of statements coming from Washington to the effect that the construction of military bases abroad and the increase of armed force and armaments there is conducted allegedly for defense against the so-called Soviet threat. However, this nonexistent threat serves as a smokescreen for them, and that is all there is to it. The fact is, the Pentagon is improving and expanding the network of its overseas military bases to prepare for aggression against the socialist countries and against the newly independent states in Asia and Africa and the countries of Latin America, which are not to the liking of Washington. It is not the Soviet Union that is building its bases on America's doorstep, it is the United States that is putting up its military strongpoints very close to this country's territory and surrounding it with bases along the Soviet borders.

Judging from what was said in the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the Pentagon will first of all concentrate on expanding and equipping its military facilities in Europe. It is already known that an American army brigade and several F-15 fighter squadrons have been airlifted to the Federal Republic of Germany as additional reinforcement. Other United States troop reinforcements have also arrived in Italy, Spain and Portugal.

The American press reports indicate that the Pentagon is also engaged in active military construction in other parts of the world. For example, it intends to rebuild the military base on the island of Tinian in Micronesia. It was from that base that the plane took off to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima in 1945. Construction work is also going full speed ahead on several other islands in the Western Pacific. The building work at those island bases is linked up with what is known as the United States' large-scale ocean strategy. The idea is to secure the constant presence of the United States Navy in international waters. At present, American naval task forces are stationed in the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. A number of American bases are going up in the Indian Ocean area at present; the biggest of them is the one on Diego Garcia Island.

The danger that these bases pose to peace can be seen from the fact that the United States is stockpiling huge quantities of nuclear weapons on them. According to official American figures, in Europe alone the number of tactical nuclear weapons exceeds 7,000 units. There are at least 1,700 units of such weapons in the Asian bases, another 2,500 units of tactical nuclear weapons are always carried by warships based at United States military strongpoints in various seas and oceans.

The Soviet Union is resolutely against the existence of any foreign military bases. This Soviet stand is set out in a clearcut manner in a memorandum on ending the arms race and achieving disarmament submitted to the United Nations. The memorandum underlines that the Soviet Union has no military bases abroad at all and does not intend to build any. Moreover, it calls on the United States to adopt the same stand.

TURNER: CIA RECRUITS FOREIGN STUDENTS, TEACHERS IN U.S.

LD110652Y Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 11, TASS--S. Turner, director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, has admitted that the CIA recruits agents from among foreign students and teachers. He said so in a reply to a question from participants in a meeting of the American University Teachers' A sociation in New Haven (Connecticut). S. Turner said that the CIA is really looking for sources of information about certain foreign states in 150 universities in the USA and is using for intelligence purposes "a certain number of the 120,000 foreigners studying or teaching in America. The CIA chief cynically stated that such recruitment differs little from ordinary hiring of staff at other institutions and enterprises.

VOICE OF AMERICA CONTINUES ROLE OF COLD WAR WEAPON

LD101850Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The U.S. Government is broadening the propaganda war against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. As TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports from Washington, on instructions from the White House, plans to raise the effectiveness of the Voice of America, which has the principal role of organizing ideological diversions abroad, have been worked out and are being successfully implemented.

The leadership of the Voice of America, according to its director Strauss, is now financing the construction of additional relay stations, the total cost of which will amount to $40 million. It is proposed to considerably increase the level of the technical equipment of Voice of America stations in countries situated near Eastern European states and the Soviet Union. Despite the fact that Washington's propaganda apparatus recently changed its name and began to call itself the International Communication Agency instead of the compromised U.S. Information Service--USIS--its task remains unchanged and the question of objectivity of its output is not even raised.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes that the propaganda apparatus has been assigned the duty of hushing up facts about the United States, which are completely incompatible with the widely advertised American way of life.

The Voice of America and other propaganda organs are supposed to actively pass on to their foreign audience Washington's prettily packaged ideas about what is desirable in the socialist countries and to publicize the carefully selected advantages of the American system. Moreover, the management's overseas staff is called upon to gather information about the mood of the population of any given country and their reactions to Washington's foreign policy actions.

In other words, the U.S. propaganda apparatus will continue, as before, to fulfill the role of a cold war weapon.

COMMENTATOR WARNS OF DANGERS OF PRC'S HEGEMONISTIC AIMS

LD090826Y Moscow in Sero-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1500 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Georgiy Gramatikov commentary]

[Text] At the special session of the United Nations General Assembly Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, appeared in the role of a vehement apologist of war, asserting that war is inevitable and that it is impossible to preserve peace. He called on the nations to prepare themselves well for war both organizationally and materially. In China itself the total militarization of the country is going on intensively.

Why has the Chinese army increased recently? It now has about 4 million soldiers and is, therefore, the largest in the world. [words indistinct] the length of military service has been increased in the PRC. The Chinese leaders spend more than 40 percent of the state budget on the arms race. In Peking an endless series of consultative meetings is being held on the further increase of armed forces. The military aspect is a key question in the propaganda campaign connected with the so-called four modernizations which are being carried out in China now.

The Peking leaders are doing all they can to get access to the arsenals and the military-industrial complexes of the Western countries. In the world press news often appears concerning planned or already concluded arrangements according to which the NATO countries are to send shipments of modern arms to Peking--planes, rockets, tanks. [words indistinct] are attempting eagerly to woo their Chinese partners. In this way it is shown that the goals to which the Peking strategy aspires are in no way defensive. In his speech at the United Nations the Chinese minister confirmed that the PRC leadership is remaining true to the Maoist course directed toward the generation of a third world war.

Why does Peking want war? For what purpose does China want war? It should not be difficult to answer this question if we remember some utterances of Mao Tse-tung which constitute the foundation of Peking's present endeavors.

We should gain mastery of the earth, Mao said in 1969. Our objective is the whole world in which we shall create a mighty state. Giving a concrete form to these global interests in his various speeches Mao spoke about the need to conquer Southeast Asia, placing the Pacific under China's control, the need to prepare for future Japanese airborne assaults on the Philippines, San Francisco and so on. One can say candidly that the appetite of the great helmsman was considerable; and the present goverment members of China consider themselves to be his faithful followers.

Perhaps these expositions, imbued with the spirit of hegemonism, should be regarded as being of a purely theoretical nature, as expositions which are now part of history? Perhaps we should regard the forcible militarization of China as an internal matter for that country, of no connection with the development of international situations?

But unhappily, real events suggest different answers to these questions. Peking's entire tactical activity in the international arena is aimed at kindling armed conflict anywhere on earth.

While cooperating with the warlike imperialist circles, China is trying to slow down the process of international detente, to sabotage any agreements on disarmament, in order to finally push humanity into a nuclear catastrophe.

A new world war would not be so bad, the Chinese delegate from the UN Tribune assures us. No doubt it would cost a certain number of lives, but it would make it easier for humanity to solve various problems. The Peking leadership intends, with the help of world conflagration, to decide, in its own way, the future of our planet's inhabitants. According to the PRC leaders, their country, because of its enormous population, should live through a nuclear catastrophe; and then enter the scene as a world dictator. Thus, their aim is world domination, and their means--a world war.

As far as the militarization of China is concerned, we can already see the damage it can do to the cause of universal peace and security of peoples. Chinese weapons are increasingly being used in several regions of our globe, causing dangerous tensions (?and conflicts) and this helps the worst enemies of peoples' freedom and independence.

Huang Hua, which we have already mentioned, and who ostentatiously left the Hall of Deliberations of the special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly, arrived in Zaire a few days ago. While there he assured his sincere friend Mobutu that China will go on supplying him with weapons for the suppression of the uprising in Shaba province.

At a recent press conference, Comrade Korniyenko, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs, said that Chinese emissaries are busy in Africa alongside the states of the North Atlantic bloc. The material and military aid China is giving to the Cambodian armed forces in the conflict against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is also well known. Foreign agencies report that China has completely equipped between 30 and 40 Cambodian army regiments and supplied them with rockets, rapid-fire guns, rifles, fighters and ammunition.

The war-mongering policy pursued by Chinese leaders has resulted in their finding themselves among the most reactionary forces in the world. Our world's progressive forces are determined to do all they can to prevent the realization of the threatening intentions of Peking leadership.

GLEBOV RAPS CHINA'S ANTI-VIETNAMESE PROPAGANDA

OW091255Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Glebov commentary: "A Harmful and Dangerous Policy"]

[Text] China is pushing ahead with its anti-Vietnamese propaganda in order to worsen its relations with Vietnam. The Chinese regime has rejected all of Vietnam's concrete and logical proposals for solving the question of Overseas Chinese in Vietnam. This fact tells us that the anti-Vietnamese movement has been intentionally stirred up for some vicious purpose. In this connection, our observer Glebov writes:

The Peking leaders have alleged that China's action is based on the interests of the Overseas Chinese residing in Vietnam who are subject to illegal suppression. This allegation is ridiculous, it is a pretext purposely designed by Peking to take hostile action against the SRV. It is very similar to the excuse of Rescuing our own citizens concocted by NATO to invade Zaire.

The 7 June NHAN DAN reasonably pointed out: Up to now the Chinese side has been unable to answer the question of why these comprador and bourgeois-type Chinese people have received this kind of attention while the several hundred thousand Overseas Chinese workers subjected to terrorist attacks and suppression by Cambodian authorities have received not the slightest attention from China.

Of course the question is not particularly confined to the Overseas Chinese issue in view of the fact that thousands of Chinese people joined representatives of Vietnamese workers to openly rebuff Peking's slander against Vietnam for "suppressing Overseas Chinese."

The harmful and dangerous policy Peking is currently pursuing against the SRV stems from the fact that China has fundamentally changed its foreign policy. Peking has abandoned its socialist policy on the international stage and, instead, has resorted to a policy of currying favor with imperialism, particularly with the United States. Even during the heroic struggle waged by Vietnam against the United States for national salvation, the Chinese leaders openly showed their hostility toward Vietnam for the reasons cited above.

When the United States started to bomb the DRV in February 1965, the Soviet Union proposed to China that joint action be taken to support Vietnam and a summit conference of the three countries be held so as to work out measures to defend socialist Vietnam. However, Peking turned down the Soviet proposal. Later, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries repeatedly pointed out the necessity of joint action by socialist countries to insure the victory of the Vietnamese people and called upon China to act with the socialist countries. The Peking leaders rejected all this.

While high-ranking Chinese leaders refused to take collective action to support Vietnam, Mao Tse-tung in an interview with American journalist Edgar Snow said frankly that China would not interfere in Vietnam's affairs. This encouraged U.S. imperialism to act boldly in Vietnam and escalate its aggression in Indochina. The foreign press also reported that Peking had maintained contact with Washington, and their actions in Vietnam had been closely coordinated.

Facts have shown that the Chinese authorities intentionally impeded the delivery of Soviet fighting techniques and military equipment as well as other necessary materials to Vietnam which had to pass through Chinese territory. The situation so deteriorated that trains carrying Soviet military supplies were robbed within Chinese territory on Peking's orders before reaching Vietnam. All this forced the Soviet Union to resort to sea transportation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam so as to insure the shipment of necessary supplies to the heroic Vietnamese people and enable them to quickly defeat the U.S. aggressor and its running dogs.

As political observers have noted, the Chinese obstruction of supplies was directly connected with the U.S. blockade of Vietnamese seaports through the airdropping of large numbers of mines. In view of the above facts we can say that the Peking leaders intended to serve U.S. imperialism's interests first and only after that to do something good for socialist Vietnam. Now that U.S. imperialism has been ignominiously defeated in Vietnam, the Chinese leaders are making further efforts to curry favor with the United States in an attempt to undermine Vietnam's socialist construction wherever possible and aggravate Vietnam's current problems.

The Peking leaders' bluster about the issue of Overseas Chinese in Vietnam is also associated with the armed conflicts provoked by Cambodia along its border with Vietnam. As everybody knows, Cambodia's aggressive acts have been encouraged and abetted by Peking. This, coupled with the news about the massing of troops along the China-Vietnam border by bellicose Chinese forces and the concentration of Chinese warships in the seas near Vietnam, have provided us with anominous picture.

It is indicated that Peking's upper ruling clique at least intends to use these aggressive acts to intimidate and threaten the Vietnamese people. However, the Vietnamese people cannot be intimidated. They have defeated such a strong foe as U.S. imperialism, which is still Vietnam's enemy. Vietnam has a history of valiant resistance against aggressive forces from the North. Justice belongs to the Vietnamese people.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as the world's progressive public are on Vietnam's side and express sympathy and support. Peking's adventures will undoubtedly lift a rock, only to drop it on their own feet.

PEKING SHOWING SPECIAL INTEREST IN WESTERN ARMS TECHNOLOGY

LD101040Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Viktor Vasilyev commentary: "Peking Is Rushing to the Western Arms Arsenals"]

[Excerpts] A Chinese delegation headed by Ku Mu, vice premier of the PRC state council, is touring a number of West European countries. They are visiting iron and steel factories, thermoatomic stations and inspecting machine building factories.

The delegation is showing special interest in nuclear technology, military aircraft, helicopters and rockets. At the conclusion of the visit of the Chinese delegation to Paris a French official told a REUTER correspondent: The Chinese are seeking technological assistance from the West. They are prepared to sign deals for the import of equipment for large plants and they want to buy aircraft and weapons on the basis of integrated deals to the value of several billion dollars. Peking has come a long way to reach the approaches of Western arms arsenals.

It is often said that one cannot compare China in nuclear rocket power with either the United States or the Soviet Union, and that China is way behind the NATO countries from the point of view of the quality of various weapons. So the idea that giving Western arms and technical assistance is not just possible but desirable is being put forward. It is being alleged that if China were to increase its military strength, it could adopt a more positive posture vis-a-vis disarmament. But what is preventing China from doing this anyway? Some say it is China's awareness of its backwardness. Others say that NATO's assistance in modernizing the Chinese forces would probably result in more Soviet divisions being sent to the East.

What can be said about such assessments? It is odd that some Western officials are gambling with such enthusiasm with Peking, while the governments and people of these countries are calling for detente and searching for ways to disarm and to continue to exert efforts to develop political, economic and cultural relations between the East and West on a mutually advantageous and equal basis. It should not be forgotten that China has been declaring the inevitable break out of a new world war and has been refusing to take part in preparing any agreement on the nonuse of force in international relations and on banning nuclear weapons tests. Lastly, it is a state that makes public territorial claims against the neighboring countries to the South, north, east and west.

PRC WOULD 'LIKE TO SEE' SOVIET-U.S. 'CLASH'

LD070840Y Moscow TASS in English 0659 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

["Peking Against Disarmament"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--"The attempts of the ruling circles of China to sabotage disarmament, to follow the road of aggravating international tensions and provoking military ventures, run counter to the aspirations and desires of the peoples of the world, including the Chinese people," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today. The newspaper points out that the Chinese leaders are seeking to aggravate any international conflict with a view to use them in their hegemonic strategy. They particularly would like to see the USSR and the United States clash with each other. For this, they are making big concessions to the United States, actually agree with the existence of "two Chinas," encourage the American military presence in Wester Europe, in East and Southeast Asia, and also in other areas of the world, support aggressive military alliances, [and] approve imperialist interference into other countries' affairs.

Challenging all peace-loving peoples, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA points out that Peking pointedly continues tests of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, which lead to radioactive contamination of the atmosphere and jeopardize the health and lives of millions of people both in China and in neighbouring countries. In Peking, they openly declare the need of developing China's own neutron bomb.

China, the newspaper points out, is unwilling to undertake any obligations that would tie its hands in carrying out a broad campaign of militarization; buildup of armaments. Up till now, China has not signed any international agreement that really leads to disarmament, but is trying hard to frustrate all undertakings in this sphere.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA points to Peking's attempts to prevent the convocation of the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament. But when Peking failed in doing so it decided to send to the session its representatives, who are present in New York with obviously unseemly aims.

Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Chira Huang Hua spoke at the session as a dyed in the wool apologist of war. He asserted that war was inevitable and it was impossible to defend peace, particularly through disarmament.

Thus, the present leadership of China are in one camp with the most aggressive representatives of the ruling circles of some Western powers, militarists of NATO and other imperialist military blocs, the newspaper stresses.

TASS COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES PEKING'S POLICY TOWARD VIETNAM

LD091138Y Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 9, TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes:

Peking continues stepping up a vicious anti-Vietnamese campaign. Violating basic norms of international law, the Chinese authorities interfere in internal affairs of a sovereign state, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to bring pressure on it under a false pretext that Chinese are, allegedly, persecuted in Vietnam.

The masterminds of the current anti-Vietnamese campaign ignore the fact that hundreds of thousands of citizens of the Chinese nationality and Vietnamese of the Chinese descent, representatives of the working people, continue participating actively in the effort of the Vietnamese people building a socialist society.

Rejecting a constructive proposal of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to hold talks on disputable questions, Peking announced unilaterally, in violation of Vietnam's sovereignty and independence, its decision to send vessels to Vietnamese ports to "take victimized Chinese back home". And though it was known that the Vietnamese Government allowed Chinese vessels to call from June 20 at ports specified by the Vietnamese side to take persons of the Chinese nationality wishing to leave Vietnam for China, the Chinese authorities refused to take this into consideration. They willfully decided to send vessels and chose arbitrarily the time for their sending and the place for their call.

Peking's brazen, aggressive behaviour makes one think that the Peking leaders decided to act along the lines of the "gunboat diplomacy" that was adopted in the past in Washington and that was practised many times by the United States and other imperialist powers. By the way, the history of China itself shows many examples of manifestation of the great-power policy that is being conducted in Peking again.

But it should not be forgotten that the times favourable for "gunboat diplomacy" have long since passed. All attempts to intimidate the courageous Vietnamese people, to force them to their knees, make them abandon the course of socialist construction, invariably ended in failure. The disgraceful fiasco of the aggression of U.S. imperialism in Indochina has not been forgotten.

Peking's impudent actions with regard to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam cause indignation of peoples of fraternal socialist countries, of broad circles of the world public. These actions cannot but cause concern of the public and governments of South-east Asian countries, particularly those countries where many Chinese reside, for Peking can use them in speculative purposes at anytime convenient for its implementation of its great-power plans.

U.S. ENCOURAGING PRC'S AGGRESSIVE POSITION

LD101556Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

["Maoists' Blackmail"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 10 June, TASS--According to a report from the Chinese HSINHUA agency it has become known here that the PRC leaders have decided to cease any technical assistance to enterprises being built in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam with the help of China. Chinese specialists have been recalled from Vietnam. According to some reports, Chinese aid to Vietnam has been reduced in all by at least 85-90 percent.

This arrogant and unilateral action of the Peking leadership must be considered as an attempt to put pressure on Socialist Vietnam. It has been completely artificially linked to the question of the "Chinese refugees," around which the PRC mass media has been whipping up a propaganda hullabaloo. As has been noted in the Hanoi press, it is now obvious that the question of the Chinese who live in Vietnam was picked up by the Chinese for far-reaching political aims.

In journalists' circles the present aggressive position of the PRC leaders is being linked with their recent talks with Brzezinski, adviser to the U.S. President for national security affairs. In this connection it is pointed out that Brzezinski has also been an ardent opponent of socialist Vietnam and an advocate of war with them "until victory." It is recalled that one of the themes of the Peking talks with him was the situation in Southeast Asia.

Free and independent Vietnam, building its socialist future, has become a serious obstacle to the Maoist leadership of China in its implementation of expansionist aims, in particular in Southeast Asia. It is no accident that the authorities of China are not only not accepting the reasonable and logical proposals of the Vietnamese side aimed at settling the disagreements on the question of Chinese nationals but are also acting with provocative effrontery. Evidence of this, for example, is the fact that Peking has willfully made a decision to send boats to Vietnamese ports to transport the Chinese emigrants and did not inform the appropriate Vietnamese authorities beforehand.

The encouragement given to Phnom Penh's top echelons to carry out armed provocations against Vietnam along the entire Vietnamese-Kampuchean border, the repudiation of the agreement on aid to Vietnam and, finally, the refusal to talk on the issue of the Chinese living in Vietnam--all these events are closely linked with each other. One can detect one common aim in them: to create additional difficulties for the peaceful construction in which the Vietnamese people are engaged.

However, as the paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN noted recently, the Vietnamese people, combining a true patriotism with proletarian internationalism, are advancing with the construction of the country with confident strides and no reactionary forces can hamper this. It is full of resolve to defend its independence and sovereignty.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1930 GMT on 9 June, in an item datelined Peking and headlined "Gross Pressure," noted that "a statement by the PRC Foreign Ministry published here says the Chinese Government decided to abrogate the agreement on assisting Vietnam in the construction of a number of economic projects. This unilateral decision is another hostile act by Peking against Socialist Vietnam obviously aimed at bringing gross pressure to bear on it. In its statement the PRC Foreign Ministry makes sharp attacks against the SRV and rejects the proposal of the Vietnamese Government to hold a meeting by representatives of the two countries to discuss and settle differences over the matter of persons of Chinese nationality residing in Vietnam."]

PRAVDA CLAIMS PEKING BEHIND BURMESE INTERNAL FERMENT

LD090933Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[A. Nikolayev article: "Why Burma Is in Ferment"]

[Text] A persistent struggle for the relaxation of international tension is underway in Asia, as it is throughout the world. Burma, which celebrates the 30th anniversary of its independence this year, is also making its contribution to the dissemination of the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations with other states.

The past 15 years of its history have been marked by the implementation of progressive socioeconomic transformations, but the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma is implementing the projected program of reforms under complex conditions. The point is that there is no peace within the country. The reason for the protraction of the unceasing internal conflicts lies above all in the hegemonist policy of Peking, which is using in its own interests the antigovernment insurgents of various stripes. [paragraph continues]

By kindling hostility in Burma between ethnic groups, encouraging separatists and arming nationalist opposition groupings the Maoists are seeking to impose their diktat on Burma and force it to steer a foreign policy course convenient to China.

From time to time the Peking leaders make statements about their desire to live in "friendship and good neighborliness" with Burma. But in fact for many years they have been pursuing a policy which can be assessed only as flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the neighboring country.

The beginning of the year, when Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, paid an official visit to Burma, was characteristic in this respect. In Rangoon the Chinese guest assured the Burmese of his desire to develop friendly relations between the two countries. But soon after the visit, in February and March, insurgent forces based near the Chinese border launched large-scale combat operations against the government troops near the cities of Kunlong and Tanyana in Shan State.

India's TIMES OF INDIA wrote in this connection that China provided the insurgents with rifles, machineguns and mortars, supplied them with financial and medical aid and authorized them to use Chinese territory as a rear base. The Burmese press reported that the insurgents are clearly acting on instructions from abroad. Reports have appeared on an increase in the number of Chinese military advisers among the detachments which have launched combat operations, and subunits of the People's Home Guard from China's Yunnan Province have taken part in the fighting.

It must be said that these facts are by no means new. The events of preceding years give a clear idea as to how Peking has been consistently expanding its acts of provocation against Burma. Eleven years ago, on an order from Peking, anti-government demonstrations by a section of the local Chinese community were provoked. The resolute steps taken by the Burmese authorities to halt the disorders were followed by threats and overt appeals for the overthrow of the legitimate Rangoon government.

The Peking authorities' demand that the draft of the Burmese-Indian border agreement be submitted to them for examination is the latest testimony to the Maoists' flagrant interference in the affairs of the neighboring country. "The impression is formed," the well-known Burmese journalist (Tein Pe Min) wrote, "that we should not do anything without preliminary sanction from the Chinese, but after all this is a blatant infringement of Burma's sovereignty!"

Peking long ago made the Chinese-Burmese border, which is 2,000 km long, a source of tension and an operations base for hostile actions. In October 1973 an attempt was made to frustrate the holding of a referendum on the new constitution in Burma and to hinder elections to the People's Assembly and local People's Councils. To this end the antigovernment forces, reinforced by Chinese army officers and soldiers, undertook an offensive in Northeast Burma. When the Burmese army repelled the offensive, the surviving insurgents took shelter on Chinese territory.

At a press conference the Burmese Army Command displayed captured Chinese-produced weapons and other material as evidence of armed interference in its country's internal affairs.

Both during and after these events, the foreign press repeatedly reported that the anti-government forces were undergoing special training in training camps in Yunnan Province and then were being ferried across the cordon 72/9.

Lately the press has featured reports that Peking is utilizing Burmese territory in order to ferry insurgents from the Naga and Meso tribes into India. The Maoists are striving to transform the problem of these tribes into a source of tension among Burma, India and Bangladesh in order to exacerbate the relations among these three countries. Many facts testifying that China has long been giving the Naga and Meso tribes military aid and recruiting among them armed detachments which are trained by Chinese instructors have been accumulated.

In Burma the antigovernment forces are switching to large-scale and protracted operations which, it was learned recently, are directly led by the commander of the Munming military region. The insurgent detachments always include Chinese "adviser subunits." A joint military command has even been created to coordinate the combat operations of the various insurgent detachments on Burmese territory. Highways linking remote [glubinnyy] areas of the PRC with Burma have been constructed for the delivery of military equipment. An organization created specially for this purpose in China deals with the questions of giving financial aid to the Burmese antigovernment forces.

The infringement of Burma's independence and sovereignty and the attempt to push it off the path of independent development reflect the foreign policy line of Peking, which is making claims on all Southeast Asia as a sphere of its "special interest." In this campaign against independent Asian states the Maoists go hand in hand with imperialism, whose plans are equally at variance with the desire of Asia's peoples for genuine independence and peace.

The Soviet Union has always sided and now sides with the peoples rejecting alien interference. The Soviet public has welcomed the Burmese Government's efforts aimed at a political solution for the problem of restoring internal peace. However, as a result of external interference these efforts were blocked and then frustrated. The foreign interference, the supercharging of tension and the threat to Burma's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity--all this incorporates a potential threat to peace and security in the vast region of South and Southeast Asia. Peking's great-power policy is preventing the Burmese people from building a new life under conditions of political stability and national unity.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT APPROVE RESULTS OF BREZHNEV CSSR VISIT

LD091352Y Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

["In Political Bureau of CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers on results of visit of USSR party and government delegation in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic' --TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 9 TASS--The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers discussed the results of an official friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on May 30-June 2 of a party and government delegation of the USSR led by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

The talks of the Soviet delegation with party and state leaders of Czechoslovakia, headed by general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak and a joint statement adopted as a result of these talks will, undoubtedly, elevate cooperation between the two countries to a higher plane, will ensure further all-round development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations.

The deepening of relations along the line of party and state bodies and public organizations, widening of cooperation and specialization of production, of exchanges in the sphere of science and technology, intensive interaction in the struggle for common goals on the international arena will enrich relations of the two fraternal peoples, will promote successful solution of the tasks of socialist and communist construction with which they are faced.

The cordial welcome given to the Soviet delegation by broad masses of the Czechoslovak working people vividly showed the durability and deepness of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship. The visit showed convincingly again that this friendship that has stood the test of time is an important factor of consolidating international positions of socialism and of the cause of peace.

The resolve of socialist countries to spare no effort for consolidating peace was expressed clearly with renewed force during the visit in Prague. Those who try under various far-fetched pretexts to intensify the arms race, to frustrate the relaxation of international tensions were given a due rebuttal.

There is no doubt that the principled stand on topical problems of the international situation stated again by the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia will be met with understanding by all champions of peace and social progress.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers approved wholly and fully the activity of Leonid Brezhnev and members of the Soviet party and government delegation.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers hold it is extremely important that appropriate party, state and economic bodies should do everything for complete and timely implementation of accords reached by the Soviet and Czechoslovak sides during the visit.

JULY MILITARY EXERCISES TO PERFECT SERVICES' INTERACTION

LD120730Y Moscow TASS in English 0535 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--The USSR Defence Ministry announced that an exercise in the Group of the Soviet Troops in Germany for perfecting interaction of different services is planned to be held in the area of Stendal, Magdeburg, Lieberose from July 3 to July 8.

Land forces and units of the air force will take part in the exercise. It is expected that about 30,000 servicemen will take part in the exercise.

SOVIET-POLISH PANEL ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION

LD070959Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report under general heading "Expanding Cooperation"]

[Text] The 17th session of the permanent Soviet-Polish Subcommission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation finished work in Moscow 2 June. Questions relating to the preparation of the main directions in scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland for 1981-1985 and for the period up to 1990 were examined. These are being elaborated within the framework of long-term programs for the development of production specialization and cooperation in the most important sectors of industry.

The session summed up and mapped out the prospects for scientific and technical cooperation in the automobile industry and in several other economic spheres.

Also examined at the session was the state of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Polish Academy of Sciences in the sphere of fundamental research, and plans were ratified for cooperation between several Soviet and Polish scientific research, planning and design organizations in 1978-1980.

ROMANOV MEETS GDANSK PZPR DELEGATION IN LENINGRAD

LD071003Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] LENTASS--A delegation of Gdansk PZPR Voivod Committee party workers, headed by Henryk Maslowski, secretary of the PZPR Voivod Committee, was received yesterday in Smolnyy by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Party Obkom. There was a friendly conversation during which G.V. Romanov familiarized the envoys from the sister city with the way the Leningrad Party Organization and the working people of city and oblast are fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The guests were told about the Leningraders' successes in the implementation of the comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of city and oblast, the way the initiative of the transport workers' labor collaboration, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, is developing and the way the program of industrial and agricultural production concentration and specialization is being implemented. Great attention was devoted to forms and methods of party organizational work.

UK DEBATE ON FOREIGN POLICY RESEMBLES ACROBATICS

LD092254Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] And now, a glance at the British scene in which our observer, Valentin Belyayev, comments on the foreign policy debate in the Commons.

It was the problems of disarmament that were central to that debate and one can hardly imagine a more urgent and justified topic for discussion, now that the dangerous escalation of the arms race is going on. It is also the more justified that the Parliament of Great Britain, a country with a large military potential, should turn to the issue of disarmament because the debate took place against the background of two very important political events. They were the special United Nations General Assembly session in New York and the recent NATO Council session in Washington. And unlike the New York session, the NATO Council first and foremost concentrated on the long-term programs of whipping up the arms race and military preparations.

Anyone following the foreign policy debate in the Commons cannot fail to see that it was influenced by those two sessions, attended by top British representatives. Of course, one can only appreciate the concern expressed by the prime minister, Mr James Callaghan. He spoke about the dangers linked with the uncontrolled growth of armaments both in New York and in London. Yet it makes you wonder how one should assess the intentions of the NATO countries, including Britain, to spend more money on the arms race, if the way to preventing the war danger lies through the disarmament talks. The allegations that the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty countries have no positive program of disarmament and consequently compel the West to arm itself, don't look very convincing.

There's no doubt that the British leadership has studied the document submitted by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, to the New York session. The document outlines practical ways to end the arms race. It offers a comprehensive program of disarmament, covering practically all types of weapons and it makes it possible to cut the channels of both the quantitative and qualitative growth of armaments and armed forces. What is more, the Soviet president, Leonid Brezhnev, has underlined more than once that there is no such type of weapons which the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit or ban on a mutual basis, by agreement with other countries.

And strange as it might seem, the Soviet approach to the disarmament was not even discussed during the Commons debate. I remember that a short while ago THE OBSERVER compared the arms race to a house from Charlie Chaplin's well-known film. The resident of that house manages to keep it from falling into an abyss only by working out unimaginable acrobatic tricks inside. And it seems to me the foreign policy debate in the Commons has done little to pull the house away from the precipice. Or perhaps the men in London believe that those practising the art of acrobatics cannot make mistakes?

SECRET CHINESE-FRENCH TALKS HAVE ANTI-SOVIET AIR

LD101742Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1214 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris, 10 June--Talks are taking place here in an atmosphere of secrecy between a Chinese military delegation which has come to Paris and representatives of the French military authorities.

AFP reports that the military delegation from Peking, which is headed by Chang Ai-ping, deputy chief of the General Staff, will be received by General Mery, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces.

The local press regards the visit to Western Europe by yet another Chinese military delegation as new proof of Peking's wish to establish still closer links with the NATO countries and to conclude with them contracts for the purchase of arms and military technology. In May of this year several Chinese delegations visited France, Britain, Switzerland, Belgium, the FRG and Denmark. According to press reports the Chinese expressed readiness to purchase strategic goods in the countries of Western Europe to the value of about FR10 billion.

AFP links the special interest which China has shown in military cooperation with Western Europe with the primary significance which Peking attaches to Western Europe in its strategic designs. At the same time the mass media note that during their travels the Chinese representatives make crude anti-Soviet attacks and called on the countries of Western Europe to make new efforts in the buildup of arms.

The militarist, anti-Soviet policy of Peking is arousing growing concern among the progressive public opinion of Western Europe. The West German newspaper UNSERE ZEIT stresses that "such activity on the part of China plays into the hands of imperialism, harms the cause of socialism and peace and the anti-imperialist struggle."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REPRESENTATIVES SCORE FRANCE'S AFRICAN POLICY

LD102148Y Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris, June 10, TASS--The debates on the government's foreign policy have been concluded in the National Assembly of France. Speaking in parliament, deputies representing different political parties and groupings sharply criticized France's participation in the armed intervention in Africa.

The government's policy in Africa means revival of colonialism in the interests of big business, leads to France's return to the NATO military organisation, said General Secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais. Condemning the armed intervention staged by France in Africa together with other NATO countries, he pointed out that all this is gearing France firmer to NATO and demanded that French troops be immediately withdrawn from Africa.

First Secretary of the Socialist Party Francois Mitterrand also condemned France's military interference in different areas of Africa. He asked if five NATO countries--the United States, France, Britain, Belgium and the FRG--do not mean a military alliance in Africa which uses the pretext of alleged "communist menace" to Africa. Francois Mitterrand criticised the plans of knocking together the so-called "inter-African forces" for armed interference in Africa's internal affairs. The government must not involve the country in conflicts that are fraught with danger for the cause of peace, he said.

France's policy in Africa was also criticized by a number of representatives of parties of the government majority. Thus, member of Rassemblement pour la Republique G. Gorse said that the course conducted by France and other NATO powers in Africa threatens universal peace.

We believe that the recent Paris meeting of representatives of five NATO countries is particularly dangerous, he stressed. France's present-day course involves it still more in the North Atlantic alliance, so much so that it is becoming its vanguard.

Chairman of Rassemblement pour la Republique Jacques Chirac also criticized France's policy in Africa. He said at a press conference in Paris that he sees in some French initiatives the beginnings of changes of the foreign policy and revision of principles adhered to by De Gaulle supporters. He said that the conference of NATO countries on Africa held in Paris cannot give the answer to the problems faced by the continent and causes much concern already now.

KING CARL XVI GUSTAF CONTINUES VISIT OF USSR

King Gives Dinner

LD091220Y Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 9, TASS--King of Sweden Carl 16th Gustaf and Queen Silvia today gave a luncheon in honour of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR.

Present at the luncheon from the Soviet side were Andrey Gromyko, Petr Demichev, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, the vice-presidents of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, ministers of the USSR, other officials.

At the luncheon, toasts were exchanged by Carl 16th Gustaf and Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On the same day, the king of Sweden visited the State Committee under the USSR Council of Ministers for Science and Technology. Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the committee academician Vladimir Kirillin, during a talk held touched upon the development of technological cooperation between the two countries, environmental protection in the Soviet Union.

The king of Sweden visited the Moscow City Soviet. Chairman of the Moscow City Soviet Executive Committee Vladimir Promyslov briefed him on the municipal economy of the capital and prospects of its development, the scope of housing construction.

Leaves on Tour

LD091404Y Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 9 TASS--King Carl the 16th Gustaf of Sweden and Queen Silvia today left Moscow on a tour of the USSR. They are staying in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The distinguished guests will visit Kiev, Tashkent, Samarkand, Leningrad.

From the Vnukovo Airport decked out with state flags of Sweden and the USSR the king of Sweden and the queen were seen off by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

The send-off party included heads of diplomatic representations of a number of countries accredited in the Soviet Union, diplomatic members of the staff of the Swedish Embassy in the USSR and representatives of the people of Moscow.

A guard of honour of three services of the USSR Armed Forces--infantrymen, airmen and sailors was lined up in the airfield. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

Leonid Brezhnev and King Carl the 16th Gustaf of Sweden inspected the guard of honour.

The distinguished guests are accompanied on their tour of the USSR by Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Aleksey Vatchenko, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Yakov Malik and other officials as well as by Swedish statesmen and Swedish Ambassador in Moscow Per Goran Gustaf Ryding.

King, Queen in Kiev

LD101932Y Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Kiev, June 10, TASS--This afternoon, King Carl the 16th Gustaf of Sweden made a trip along the Dnieper. The standard of the king of Sweden was flying over the motor ship.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Ukraine gave a dinner in the Mariinskiy Palace in honour of King Carl the 16th Gustaf of Sweden and Queen Silvia.

Arrive in Tashkent

LD111432Y Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tashkent, June 11, TASS--King Carl 16th Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden arrived today in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, a Soviet republic of Central Asia.

The royal couple are in the USSR on an official visit. After a stay in Moscow they are travelling about the country. They arrived here from Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine.

TASS REPORTS SCHMIDT INTERVIEW GRANTED TO DER STERN

LD091556Y Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, June 9, TASS--FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in an interview to the West German magazine DER STERN, came out in support of the course at the relaxation of international tensions and further development of relations with the Soviet Union. We are striving to settle the existing problems with the Soviet Union and we are doing this on the basis of durable equilibrium of forces between the East and the West, he said. Being the closest neighbours of the Soviet Union we have all the reasons for talking with the Soviet Union in moderate tones.

In this connection, Helmut Schmidt said: "We are not among those who imagine that they can improve their positions in Europe by courting the PRC."

Touching upon the talks on mutual reduction or armed forces and armaments that are now under way in Vienna, Helmut Schmidt declared that the FRG is ready to participate in reduction of armed forces if it is made in the context of international law, and if the military equilibrium in Europe is not disrupted as a result of this. We should not forget, he said, specifically, that the Hitler attack on the Soviet Union in 1941 still has its imprint on the Russians' requirements for security.

SPD-FDP ALLIANCE STABLE DESPITE FDP ELECTION DEFEAT

LD0915O1Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Mikhaylov commentary: "Polarization Intensifies"]

[Text] Bonn--Landtag elections have been held in 2 of the West German laender--Hamburg and Lower Saxony. The results of the voting by 6.5 million electors have been interpreted as sensational here. In both laender, for the first time, the liberal bourgeois party of Free Democrats [FDP]--the invariable parliamentary partner of the two biggest parties--the Social Democratic Party [SPD] and the Christian Democratic Union [DCU]--failed to poll the necessary minimum of 5 percent of the votes and so "had to drop out of the game."

In Hamburg the SPD made up for its 1974 losses and reestablished its absolute majority by picking up 51.7 percent of the votes. In Lower Saxony the CDU, by polling 48.4 percent of the votes (48.8 percent in 1974), retained the right to form the land government; the SPD polled 41.9 percent. The election results confirmed the deepening polarization of forces between the two biggest parties--the SPD and the CDU. The Free Democrats' losses are assessed by H. D. Genscher, FDP chairman, as "a defeat which should be looked at extremely seriously." According to the assessment of the majority of political commentators, this defeat was the consequence of the voters' lack of confidence in the party.

The results of the elections in Hamburg and Lower Saxony have confirmed an important distinctive feature of the present political situation in the country. In the major industrial center--Hamburg--the Social Democrats succeeded in increasing the support for their course toward continuing the policy of detente and neighborliness. The success of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] in Lower Saxony is attributed by certain commentators to the fact that the local leadership of this bloc belongs to the moderate wing in terms of its views on international development.

The Landtag elections, of course, also exert a certain influence on the disposition of forces on a federal scale. For example, in the Bundesrat the CDU/CSU now has an absolute majority and thus has the opportunity to exert an even more powerful retarding action on the passage of government-sponsored bills. However, on the whole the elections do not alter the political situation on the Rhine. As Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt observed, the stability of the SPD and FDP alliance in Bonn continues.

KOSYGIN TALKS WITH ITALIAN STATE INDUSTRIALISTS

LD0920 40Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 9 June--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today A. Bisaglia, Italian minister for state investment in industry, who has arrived in Moscow together with a group of representatives of leading Italian state industrial companies to hold talks on widening trade-economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Italy.

During the conversation there was discussion on a wide range of issues of Soviet-Italian relations. The most important trends in cooperation between the USSR and Italy were reviewed and there was also examination of a number of specific questions on the possibility of Italian state associations taking part in establishing individual industrial projects of great economic importance in the USSR.

Taking part in the conversation were Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade; P. Sette, president of ENI [National Hydrocarbons Industry]; A. Boyer, general director of IRI [Industrial Reconstruction Institute]; and A. Jacoboni, president of EFIM [Manufacturing Industry Holding and Financial Company].

USSR'S KIRILLIN CONFERS WITH ITALIAN MINISTER BISAGLIA

LD091123Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 6 June V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received A. Bisaglia, Italian minister of state participations. Questions of the further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Italy were discussed.

PCI URGES VOTE AGAINST REFERENDUMS REPEALING TWO ACTS

LD101227Y Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Rome, June 10, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Malyshev reports:

Preparations have been completed in Italy for two national referendums to be held on June 11-12. About 41 million Italians will have their say on the future of this act: on protection of public order and on the state financing of parties.

The referendums were actually imposed upon the country by neofascists and radicals. By their obstructionist stand they frustrated the discussion of the acts in Parliament, whereas representatives of other parties advocated introduction of the necessary amendments and changes into them through Parliament.

In democratic circles it is believed that despite the known shortcomings, the existing act on protection of public order is now the only instrument within the framework of the existing legislation making it possible to wage struggle against designs of reaction and right-wing forces.

Relating to the act on the state financing of parties, it is noted in democratic circles that its abrogation might be a weighty blow on the autonomy of the political parties and could make some of them dependent on mighty national and foreign industrial groupings.

In his yesterday's television appearance, the General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer urged the electors to vote against the repeal of the existing acts. He pointed out that abrogation of the act on protection of public order might lead to such a political situation in the country that can be used in their interests by terrorists, neo-fascists and criminal elements of all kinds.

Enrico Berlinguer emphasized that having provoked a referendum, neofascists and radicals are trying to paralyze the work of Parliament, unleashed an unbridled demagogic campaign against political parties. The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party in conclusion stressed the need of strengthening solidarity and cooperation between the democratic parties of the country.

ITALIAN CP LEADER WRITES TO PRIME MINISTER ON CRISIS

LD101656Y Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Rome, June 10 TASS--In connection with the coming meeting of secretaries of the political parties of Italy which enter the parliamentary majority, the General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer has sent a letter to the head of government Giulio Andreotti.

The letter stresses that Italy is still experiencing a grave economic crisis. In this connection every measure should be taken to overcome this crisis and, above all, to put into life the joint programme, approved by the democratic parties which enter the parliamentary majority and which give support to the government.

The cause of Enrico Berlinguer's concern is that implementation of this program is being delayed, while measures being taken by the government to overcome the crisis are obviously insufficient.

Enrico Berlinguer has reaffirmed the communists' stand aimed at cooperation with all democratic forces with a view to overcome the acute economic and social crisis.

SOVIET WARSHIPS TO VISIT AMSTERDAM 14-19 JUN

LD092216Y Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 10, TASS--It has been announced here that, according to an agreement reached, a group of Soviet warships, consisting of the training ship Smolniy and the destroyer Nastoichivyiy, under the command of Vice Admiral Vitaliy Platonov, will pay an official visit to the Netherlands port of Amsterdam from June 14 to 19.

ABORTIVE BOMB ATTEMPT AT MADRID AEROFLOT OFFICE

LD092300Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1953 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Madrid--Today pro-fascist elements organized an attack on the Aeroflot offices in Madrid. Bottles containing an incendiary mixture were thrown into the building, and it was only by a fortunate chance that they did not explode and cause serious material damage.

Such acts, aimed against the development of business ties between the two countries, have been committed before. Nonetheless, Spanish authorities do not take the necessary effective measures to prevent them.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL--TASS--USSR Deputy Foreign Minister I.N. Zemskov has received L. Radi, Italian undersecretary of foreign affairs, who is in Moscow. Issues of the further development of bilateral relations and topical international problems were touched on in the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD]

OFFICIAL DENIES PLAN TO ABROGATE IRAQ-USSR TREATY

LD091132Y Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, June 9 TASS--Member of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq Naim Haddad refuted reports spread by Western news agencies alleging that the Iraqi authorities intend to annual the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the USSR.

In a statement to a REUTER correspondent, Naim Haddad stressed that this is a crude insinuation that has nothing in common with reality.

EFFORTS MADE TO COMPLICATE BA'TH-IRAQI CP RELATIONS

LD110952Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Benefits from Weakening National Forces in Iraq?"]

[Text] The Iraqi people and their friends inside and outside the Arab world next month will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the toppling of the monarchy and the proclamation of the republic and also the 10th anniversary of the 17 July 1968 coup, as a result of which the progressive command of the Ba'th Party assumed the reins of power. As the Ba'th Party became the ruling party in the country, it introduced the task of implementing anti-imperialist measures and consolidating national independence and changing society on the basis of justice and progress. This line gained the wide support of all national forces in the country, foremost of which was the Communist Party. The collaboration of those forces in the cause of developing the country on the new line in 1973 led to the formation of National Progressive Front. The experience of the front's activity in the course of 5 years has shown that this body has become an effective political force as well as a firm, secure basis for consolidating the progressive regime and undermining the plots of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

AL-'IRAQ writes: On 16 July, 1977--the fourth anniversary of the formation of the National Progressive Front--political events in Iraq proved that the national victories had always been linked with unity despite hardships regarding fragmentation and internal conflicts. The successes of the Iraqi people in realizing great social and economic changes, as well as the consolidation of progressive ranks in the country within the framework of the united front, have placed Iraq at the fore of the Arab liberation struggle. Naturally, such successes did not please imperialism, Zionism and reaction, which see in such developments in Iraq a danger to their not unblemished interests in the gulf area and Arab work in general. For this reason in particular, various measures are being taken to halt the movement of Iraq on the progressive road and deprive the Iraqi people of their revolutionary achievements. The foes of the Iraqi people direct their main attacks on the National Progressive Front--one of the finest achievements of the Iraqi people. In an endeavor to break this alliance, imperialist, Zionist and reactionary circles use fabrications, intrigues and lies and exploit religious, sectarian and national sentiments. These measures are aimed at artificially deepening natural differences in the stands of the parties constituting the front regarding one issue or another and involve them in secondary disputes.

Na'im Haddad, a member of the Revolution Command Council and secretary general of the National Progressive Front, said in a speech he made recently in (?Dakar): At present the Arab world is confronting a very grave conspiracy carried out by imperialists, Zionists and reactionaries. This conspiracy has set out to disperse the revolutionary forces, abolish the Arab socialist revolution and restore American imperialist domination.

Here, special care is given to complicate relations between the ruling Ba'th Party and its close ally, the Communist Party. For these purposes, rumors have been spread to the effect that communists represent an anti-Ba'th trend. The biased nature of such lies is evident. These lies are aimed at stirring up doubts about communists and increasing them. But the leadership of the Iraqi Communist Party has (?declared) more than once that Iraqi Communists stand by the national authority and the Ba'th Party.

The efforts the Iraqi Communist Party exerted after the 1968 revolution to prepare the necessary arrangements to establish allied relations with the Ba'th Party and form the National Progressive Front on that basis are well known. Even in the days of crises the Iraqi Communist Party pointed out persistently that the policy of national collaboration, as well as the unified front, constituted neither political tactics nor a maneuver to reach iterim objectives. This has been confirmed once again by TARIQ ASH-SHA'B, the organ of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee, which appeared within the National Progressive Front.

In its editorial on monopolies on 6 June 1978 it writes: Those events and accusations have not affected our objective viewpoint or our political line, which is responsible for the progressive development of our country. It is also clear that those who propagate doubt and increase suspicion between Ba'thists and Communists in Iraq do not proceed from good intentions. Those forces are alien to the vital interests of Iraq and its people. They are working for one thing only: To hinder the movement of the country on the progressive road, halt it and then instigate a return to those times when Iraq's natural resources--foremost of which is oil--were the source for enriching imperialist monopolies. For that end, those forces would like to stir up differences among Iraqi national forces, disperse them and deprive the ruling Ba'th Party of its allies. This tactic has been used more than once, against Iraq or other Arab countries.

Arab Media Campaign

LD082047Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Western and reactionary Arab propaganda media lately have embarked on a campaign to distort the picture of the activities of the Iraqi Communist Party inside Iraq. The campaign is also aimed at striking at the alliance of the revolutionary national forces of the Iraqi people and diverting Iraq from the progressive development course it has chosen.

The Iraqi Communist Party has, through its mouthpiece TARIQ ASH-SHA'B, stated its principled position toward the National Progressive Front formed in 1973. Iraqi communists consider this front as one of the most important accomplishments of the Iraqi people and a precious fruit of the struggle of the national progressive forces in the country.

The Iraqi Communist Party has declared that it is aware of its responsibility to protect and enhance the development of the alliance of the national forces and the entrenchment and consolidation of the revolutionary experiences of the Iraqi people.

The TARIQ ASH-3AH'B article goes on to say that the activities of the Iraqi Communist Party are based on the deep faith in the possiblity and need for the mobilization of all the national forces within the framework of an effective political alliance which shoulders the responsibility for realizing the mission of the national revolution.

The article calls on the Iraqi people to be on the alert in the face of the continued antirevolutionary plots by imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

AS-SADAT ISMAILIYAH SPEECH A 'CRY FOR HELP'

LD092234Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1300 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Valeriy Vladimirov commentary]

[Text] When addressing troops stationed in Ismailiyah and Suez recently, President As-Sadat tried hard to justify his policy of capitulation and his separate talks with Israel. We read your comment from Radio Moscow's observer, Valeriy Vladimirov:

The once very-much-publicized initiative of As-Sadat has become bogged down in Israeli demands and ultimatums. The Israeli partner has refused to make concessions and is countering with demand after demand. On the other hand, the separatist course has resulted in Egypt's almost complete isolation in the Arab world. No one has followed Cairo's course. As-Sadat is now trying hard to whitewash his actions by posing as a champion of the interests of the Arab nations.

In his speech in Ismailiyah As-Sadat tried to make his audience believe that he too was outraged at the brazen policy of Tel Aviv. He spoke of a readiness to complete the struggle for liberation if Israel does not grasp yet the meaning of the Egyptian initiative. This was like a bolt from the blue. However, it did not impress Tel Aviv. Tel Aviv long ago regarded such threatening statements as pure bluff. Thanks to American aid, the military potential of Israel is much larger than Egypt's, but most important, as the Israeli press observes, Cairo has become too deeply bogged down in its separatist policy to give it up easily.

In his Ismailiyah speech, As-Sadat voiced no intention of giving up his so-called initiative. The thunderbolts in the president's speech were clearly designed for the critics of this initiative inside Egypt. The growing opposition in the country denounces the policy of separate agreement with Israel as hopeless. It also denounces Cairo's reliance on the United States which is drawing Egypt into the global plans of the imperialist powers in the Middle East and Africa. Significantly, when As-Sadat was delivering his threatening speech in Ismailiyah Egyptian specialists and military equipment were being prepared for dispatch to Zaire to support NATO'S intervention.

Some observers regard As-Sadat's speech as Cairo's desperate cry to the West for help in reaching at least a seemly, decent, separate agreement with Israel, and thereby saving the face of the author of this historic initiative in the eyes of the Arab world. There has been more than one cry like this from Cairo in recent months but no one has moved Washington to pity. It still supports the Israeli extremists fully and unconditionally. As the Syrian foreign minister, Abd al-Halim Khaddam, remarked, Cairo's separatist policy has failed completely and has undermined efforts to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East and has built up even greater tension there.

U.S. Israeli Reaction

LD091502Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Statements by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in Ismailiyah and Suez, in which he tried to show a certain hardening of attitude toward Israel, have led to totally adverse results. Strong proof of this is the reaction of Israel and the United States to his statements. As-Sadat, by speaking about the possibility of a new war in the Middle East if Israel fails to satisfy Arab rights, is clearly flexing his muscles.

However, Israel [words indistinct] the Jerusalem POST said that Israel is not taking As-Sadat's statements seriously. The newspaper [word indistinct] they will not soften Israel's hard line. This is understood by the Egyptian president. The Jerusalem POST hints that As-Sadat made this statement because of growing dissatisfaction with his policy in Egypt and that they are aimed at reducing criticism of his policy by the vast majority of Arabs. This is also talked about by the Jerusalem correspondent of the London FINANCIAL TIMES, who said that As-Sadat's statements, in the opinion of the official Israeli quarters, will in no way affect Tel Aviv's attitude.

In other words, Tel Avi' will concede nothing and it will continue its present expansionist policy in the Middle East. Reaction to As-Sadat's statements across the ocean are not less disappointing. The New York TIMES, expressing the view of local observers, said that As-Sadat is striving to force the Carter administration to put pressure on Prime Minister Begin to make him give up his hard attitude. The newspaper said something to the effect that nothing of the kind will happen.

These U.S. and Israeli reactions to As-Sadat's statements indicate that they have no intention of consolidating Cairo's weak positions; on the contrary, they want to proceed along the road leading to the complete and full capitulation of the Egyptian leadership before their demands.

Their demands are known to all: Tel Aviv wants to consolidate its aggressive gains with the aid of Cairo. The United States wants to impose its complete control of Egypt and recover through it its imperialist position in the Arab world and enlarge them.

PLO'S MAYZAR CONDEMNS AS-SADAT'S 'INITIATIVE'

LD102029Y Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 10, TASS--Imperialism and reaction intensify their plotting and intrigues against the Palestinian resistance movement. A special place in these intrigues is held by As-Sadat's nortorious "initiative" aimed at capitulation to Israel, at withdrawal of demands of the Palestinian people and Arabs in general, A. Abu Mayzar, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, said here.

From the very first days the Palestinian revolution turned down this "initiative" and is resolutely declaring against convocation of an Arab summit meeting which would mean support for the separatist capitulatory course of the Egyptian president, he said. We believe that strengthening of Arab solidarity must promote unity of Arab ranks in the struggle against Israel, and not capitulation to Israel.

WRITERS SCORE AS-SADAT'S MOVES AGAINST PATRIOTIC FORCES

LD120902Y Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, June 12, TASS--The Arab writers' union condemned actions of the Egyptian leadership directed against the national patriotic forces of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

It is noted in the union's statement that repressive measures of the Egyptian authorities against progressive Egyptian writers, journalists and intelligentsia are a glaring violation of freedom of expression and freedom of speech.

GENERAL ERSKINE, 'ARAFAT CRITICIZE ISRAELI ACTIONS IN LEBANON

LD120849Y Moscow TASS in English 0634 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 11, TASS--Tel Aviv ruling circles are openly sabotaging the U.N. Security Council resolution on the immediate and complete withdrawal of all Israeli troops from south Lebanese territory.

The commander of the U.N. peace-keeping force in Lebanon, General Erskine, stated yesterday that, in distinction from the Lebanese authorities, Israel refuses to cooperate with the U.N. troops. Moreover, Tel Aviv announced it intends to place the occupied south Lebanese territories under the immediate control of Lebanese conservative forces.

In order to sharpen the political situation in Lebanon and distract the Lebanese public from the central problem of the speediest withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the country's southern regions, the occupationists are inciting the armed detachments of the Lebanese conservatives to provocative actions against the progressive forces and detachments of Palestine resistance. Other facts also point to the aggressor's manoeuvering. Tel Aviv announced the other day its intention to preserve four Israeli military strong-points in south Lebanon as "guarantees" against the penetration of Palestinians towards Israeli borders. The plan, aimed at the further entrenchment of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon caused a wave of indignation amidst the Arab public, and came under strong condemnation from the U.N. command in Lebanon. An official spokesman of the command stated that the U.N. peace-keeping force will not accept any preliminary terms for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from [as received] and will reckon with the will of the legitimate Lebanese authorities only.

Yesterday Israeli war planes repeatedly intruded into Lebanon's air space and made reconnaisance flights over the southwestern coast, particularly in the area of the city of Tyre. Enjoying the unlimited military and political support of the U.S., the Israeli troops continue to strengthen their positions near the Lebanese populated areas Kar-Shub and Shebaa, which is additional testimony of Israel's intention to preserve a military presence in Lebanon.

Beirut, June 11, TASS--Speaking here, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat accused the United States of conspiring against the Palestine people. The Israeli aggression of March last against south Lebanon, he said, was undertaken with Washington's consent. The United States condemned in its time operations by Palestine guerrillas in Jerusalem against Israeli soldiers who occupied our land and our country. However, one does not hear the U.S. protesting against the Israeli aggression. He who claims to uphold freedom, 'Arafat stressed, keeps silent because he is in collusion with the Israeli aggressor against the Palestine.

ISRAEL CONTINUES TO BUILD UP ARMAMENTS FOR AGGRESSION

LD102212Y Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 10, TASS--With the United States' backing, Israel continues building up armaments for conducting an aggressive course against Arab countries. Israel's military budget is among the biggest in the world. According to a review published by the International Institute of Strategic Research in London, Israel spent for military purposes up to 30 percent of its budget in 1967-1973. It now spends up to 45 percent of its budget for these purposes.

Over 120 plants in Israel produce armaments and the latest military equipment. Most of them are branches of U.S. corporations, such as, for instance, the General Electric, or are being financed by U.S. capital as joint stock companies. Many types of aircraft engines, missiles and other military equipment is manufactured on licences of the United States and West European countries.

The Armed Forces Journal writes that with the United States support Israel has been turned into a militarist state and the sizes of its military machine are far in excess of the needs of its national defence.

10 ISRAELI CASUALTIES IN RAID INTO LEBANON, PAPER SAYS

LD101310Y Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 10 Jun 78

["Aggressor's Impudent Sally"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, June 10, TASS--Today's press carries reports on yesterday's terrorist act committed by the Israeli military in the area of Sarafand. The newspapers stress that units of the Palestinian resistance movement gave the aggressor a due rebuff with the Israelis losing 10 men killed or wounded. Several boats from which Israeli stormtroopers disembarked were destroyed and great amounts of arms and sabotage equipment captured. It is reported that two wounded Israelis were taken prisoner by the Pal[illegible]ians. As the newspaper AL-WATAN reports, the operation involved up to 500 Israeli stormtroopers who were supported by planes, helicipters, missile-carrying launches and a destroyer.

Israel's provocations in the territory of Lebanon, the Lebanese press says, show once more that the aggressor shamelessly flouts all international laws and generally accepted standards of relations between neighbouring states and may at any moment embark on reckless ventures.

MATERIAL ON DEVELOPMENT IN ISRAEL, 'OCCUPIED LAND'

New Settlements in Galilee

LD080422Y Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 7 June 78 LD

[Text] Amman June 7 TASS--The Israeli government is planning the construction of thirty new settlements in the area of Galilee. This step is aimed at further ousting the Arab population from the Arab areas.

Development of Golan Heights

LD081508Y Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Amman, June 8 TASS--The Israeli authorities continue "developing" the illegally occupied Arab territories. Another paramilitary settlement was set up on the Golan heights, seized from Syria, within the frameworks of this "programme". Over 20 Israeli settlements have already been built there to date. The Israeli press also reports a Tel Aviv plan for setting up an Israeli town on the Golan Heights.

Repression on West Bank

LD091500Y Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 9 TASS--According to reports reaching from the Western Bank of the River Jordan and other occupied Arab lands, the Israeli authorities continue prosecuting Arab patriots. Faradj Sabih, a resident of a village near Jerusalem, has been sentenced to 25 years in prison. The standard charge levelled against him was his "being a member of the Palestine resistance movement." A number of people in Ramallah and Nabulus have been sentenced to different prison terms and big fines. Simultaneously, the occupationists are arresting Palestinian boys and girls for their participation in anti-Israeli demonstrations.

Expanding Settlement in Nabulus

LD120916Y Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 12, TASS--The Israeli authorities continue implementing at a high pace a programme of construction of settlements in occupied Arab lands. The most intensive work is conducted in the area of Nabulus in the Western Bank of the Jordan River. It is planned to expand the settlement situated there to turn it into a town. Several Arab villages that existed in this area in the past were destroyed by Israelis, and their lands were confiscated by the authorities.

The newspaper HA'AREZ reports that Israeli Ministry of Housing alone allocated this year about 100 million Israeli pounds to the extremist organisation "Gush Emunim" for construction of new settlements.

ISRAELI MINISTER REPORTEDLY MEETS SAUDI PRINCE IN SPAIN

LD101142Y Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris, June 10, TASS--As is reported by the French newspaper LE MATIN, with reference to diplomatic sources in Paris, Israeli Defence Minister Weizman, who left London two days ago "for an unknown destination" had a meeting in Marbella, in the south of Spain, with the crown prince of Saudi Arabia, Fahd. The meeting, according to the newspaper, was also attended by a representative of the assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski. Prince Fahd, the newspaper LE MATIN writes, is in favour of negotiations with Israel and is "closely linked" with As-Sadat's notorious "initiative". A few days ago he also had a meeting in Geneva with Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan.

WESTERN, AFRICAN VIEWS OF INDEPENDENCE CONTRASTED

LD112230Y Moscow in English to South Africa 1830 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Georgiy Tanov commentary]

[Text] The Western propaganda, American above all, is trying to refresh its much worn-out anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban argumentation. More from our commentator, Georgiy Tanov, and this is what he writes:

According to Washington politicians, the Soviet Union and Cuba impede, apart from anything else, the cause of African independence and the elimination of racial injustice. One may of course [word indistinct] that back at the time when the United Nations were adopting the declaration on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples--on the Soviet Union's initiative--the United States was officially insisting that decolonization was dangerous and premature. But let's now go back to (?our time). [passage indistinct] a joint military interference of NATO countries in Zaire shows that they are in fear of such independence when one part of the country's huge territory is turned into a domain of foreign corporations and the other into a foreign rocket range.

And here is another example: The latest developments in the Horn of Africa indicate that from the point of view of the United States and the other Western countries the best variant of independent Ethiopia is a reduced--nearly by half--cut-off-from-the-sea and divided state. In their mind it's enough to replace the Portuguese (?paraphernalia) with the Anglo-American-South African version of them, to make [word indistinct] independent. The [word indistinct] form of independence has been proposed since Kissinger's times for Rhodesia and Namibia to maintain racism and fascism under the African sign. It's the Western countries, the United States first and foremost, that safeguard by their political, economic and military might the repulsive world of racial injustice in southern Africa. Even NATO's actions in Zaire are largely, but not merely, aimed at distracting the attention of the world public from the burning issues of southern Africa. They are aimed at giving the racists an opportunity to mark time and find new foreign policy loopholes for Pretoria and Salisbury. There is no chance coincidence in the punitive NATO mission in Zaire and the unprecedented raging of the racist terror in South Africa and Rhodesia.

Leading NATO countries, the United States for one, have lately been playing up variants of the economic blockade against Cuba. Why should not this blockade be applied to the racist regimes of Vorster and Ian Smith? This, incidentally, would conform fully with the corresponding decisions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. More questions of a similar kind can be asked. Will they be answered? It is not likely since the Soviet Union and Cuba have a different understanding of the independence cause and racial injustice than the United States. The African understanding, too, hardly coincides with the American.

CONTINUING MATERIAL ON DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO ZAIRE

Huang Hua Visit

LD111320Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] China's foreign minister, Huang Hua, has ended a 4-day visit to Zaire. A correspondent of the FRANCE-PRESSE in Peking says the trip was a surprise even to the diplomatic circles in the Chinese capital, since it was not included in the busy diplomatic schedule of the Chinese leaders.

The decision to make it was taken only because of the recent events in Shaba. The chief of China's foreign affairs department left the special session of the General Assembly on disarmament and went to Zaire at a time when the present regime in Kinshasa is subjected to criticism all over the world.

Having hardly arrived at Kinshasa airport, as the London DAILY TELEGRAPH says, Huang Hua himself summoned the correspondents and through an interpreter made sharp attacks on Moscow. After that he left for Kolwezi under the protection of NATO soldiers who had helped to drown in blood the popular uprising. And, in a most cynical way, the Chinese foreign minister expressed his satisfaction with the victory scored over the rebels. On returning to Kinshasa, he made it clear that the Chinese People's Republic, along with the United States and other NATO countries would give military support to the Mobutu regime, whom the minister described as China's real friend.

Commenting on that trip, foreign policy observers point out that with the situation in Zaire being what it is today even many Western diplomats refrain from visiting Kinshasa, since they don't want to associate their names with attempts to save the bankrupt regime which remains in power only with the help of NATO bayonets. As for the chief of Peking's foreign office, the present rather ticklish situation in Zaire for the West has offered a good chance to show the organisers of the intervention in Shaba that Peking conducts an even more rightwing course than certain of its West European partners.

The visit of the Chinese minister to Zaire is actually tantamount to Peking's approval of the NATO intervention in Shaba and (?inevitably) exposes the proimperialist nature of the policy of China and its readiness to ally itself everywhere with the forces of aggression, reaction and neocolonialism. It's also noteworthy that the Chinese minister visited the military bases in Zaire, including Shaba, where the huge missile-testing ground of the OTRAG company is located, and that testing ground has long been of great interest to China as it is to racist South Africa. Well, this is a very indicative result of the first visit to Africa of a Chinese foreign minister since the death of Mao Tse-tung.

Possible Hua Kuo-feng Visit

LD112103Y Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

["Training Punitive Troops"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 11, TASS--NATO countries continue their open military interference in Zaire. REUTER reports, with reference to military sources in Kinshasa, that Belgian instructors will shortly begin the training of [words indistinct] Zaire infantrymen and French instructors--of 3,000 paratroopers. These forces will make up the "striking" unit of the Zaire Army [word indistinct] fighting rebels. NATO countries will provide the material and technical equipment and modern weapons. In a radio interview the chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, Guy Mery, stated that France will create a special unit for training military advisers for Africa and will develop combat hardware better adapted to the continent's conditions.

Planes of the U.S. Airforce continue to [word indistinct] troops of the so-called "pan-African forces," equipped with NATO weapons, to Zaire. The force will have the strength of about 2,700 men in Zaire, including contingents from Morocco, Senegal, the Central African Empire, Togo, [word indistinct], the Ivory Coast, Egypt and Somalia. It will be under the command of NATO officers.

As they build up Zaire's military might, Western NATO countries seek to get firmly entrenched in that area, to create a powerful bridgehead for subversive operations against neighbouring progressive states.

According to a REUTER correspondent, Zaire Foreign Minister Umba-Di-Lutete "greatly praised China and the United States for the invariable support to Zaire." The United States, he said, always remains among our best friends and best allies. Every time we run into difficulties, the United States comes to our aid.

Having noted that China, along with the U.S., also supports the Kinshasa regime, the minister went on to say that, following Huang Hua's visit, Zaire will be visited this year by another prominent Chinese leader, possibly Hua Kuo-feng. Mobutu has already twice visited Peking.

The expanding interference by imperialist and reactionary forces in Zaire is arousing the indignation of African public opinion. The Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID stresses that imperialist actions in Zaire are aimed first of all at retaining the country in the Western sphere of [words indistinct]. NATO countries are "concerned" not only by the military but also by the economic state of the regime which is suffering bankruptcy. Representatives of the countries participating in the intervention, and also of Saudi Arabia, Iran and Canada, will gather next week in Brussels in an attempt to somehow stabilize Zaire's economy and link it up with still stronger bonds to the West.

The Congolese paper MVETI today came out with sharp criticism of the growing interference by imperialist forces in Africa. Speaking of the creation of the so-called "pan-African force" and its airlifting to Zaire, the paper stresses that with its aid the imperialist power are seeking to strengthen the system of neocolonialist domination and exploitation.

U.S., NATO Interference

LD092155Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1544 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 9 June--A punitive corps set up by NATO under U.S. leadership for the fight against independent Africa has been mounting extensive "operations" in Shaba Province against the local inhabitants, whom the Zaire authorities accuse of collaboration with the rebels. The soldiers are bursting into houses, seizing people on the streets of Kolwezi, Lubumbashi and other towns and carting them off to unknown destinations in army trucks.

In an airlift provided by Washington gigantic military transport planes are bringing soldiers and officers into Zaire from Morocco, Senegal, Gabon, Togo and the Ivory Coast, together with military equipment and ammunition. The Zaire state commissioner for foreign affairs, Umba-Di-Lutete, speaking at a press conference in Kinshasa, has said that the United States "gives us all we ask for when we have any problems."

The United States is also using the territory of Zaire to organize subversive activity against the People's Republic of Angola. As reported by the Washington POST, Director of the CIA Turner recently discussed with Senator Clark a plan for secret deliveries of arms to France which would subsequently be handed over to the splitter groups opposing the legal Government of Angola.

The growing U.S. interference in Africa is arousing ever greater public alarm. The Washington administration, which in effect is controlling the activities of the interventionists in Zaire, is, it is noted, carrying out the same imperialist policy in Africa as it did recently in Vietnam. Its aggressive nature has not changed, the executive director of the anti-imperialist committee of solidarity with the national-liberation movements of Africa, T. Monteiro, said in New York.

The newspaper of the American workers, the DAILY WORLD, demands that "there must be no repetition of Vietnam in Africa." Contrary to what the State Department says, the paper writes, Washington's interference in Africa plays into the hands of the dictatorial regimes, imperialist forces and multinational corporations. And in the U.S. Government itself, the Washington POST notes, there are a number of highly-placed figures who are deeply worried by President Carter's willingness to draw the United States still deeper into adventures in Africa. The danger of armed NATO interference in the affairs of the African countries has been pointed out in a PRENSA LATINA interview by Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Angola, Lopo do Nascimento. The buildup of deliveries of arms and the intervention in Africa, he said, are dangerous to the whole world, as the position of the NATO countries, above all the United States, is in clear contradiction to the general tendency toward detente.

Imperialist Goals

LD101836Y Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

["Zaire: Manoeuvres of Neocolonialism in Africa"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 10 TASS--The interference of NATO countries with the United States at the head in Zaire is assuming greater proportions. U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown after consultations with U.S. President James Carter ordered an almost 100 percent rise in the number of flights of American military-transport planes, involved in airlifting to Zaire of new reinforcements of punitive troops from the so-called "inter-African force." According to a Pentagon representative, these planes will also take to Zaire's Province of Shaba military equipment, ammunition, firearms, which are known to be used against the insurgents.

According to reports, reaching from Zaire, punitive troops of NATO countries and the "inter-African force," which is fully under their command, are carrying out in the occupied Province of Shaba wholesale arrests among the population on suspicion of collaboration with insurgents. The arrested are taken to the big military base of Kamina where they are subjected to long interrogations. It is reported that most of the arrested belong to the Lunda tribe, which makes [up] the bulk of Shaba's population.

The territory, which has been occupied, is in the grip of hunger and various epidemics. Practically no assistance is given to the suffering population. Escaping from terror and persecution, thousands of Shaba residents continue to flee to neighbouring countries. There are more than 250,000 Zaire refugees in the People's Republic of Angola alone.

Zaire's territory is used by imperialist forces as a springboard for struggle against progressive states neighbouring on Zaire. Encouraged by the NATO bloc, Zaire's president yesterday made threats against Angola, openly declaring that anti-popular Angolan groupings, that found refuge in Zaire and with the racists of the Republic of South Africa, are "being trained and supplied with arms." It is well known that the Zaire authorities earlier also used the FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola], FLEC [Liberation Front for the enclave of Cabinda] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] bandit units in the struggle against Angola. These units are maintained by the unholy alliance--the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States, the South African racists and Peking.

As to Peking, it has assumed the disgraceful role in the current events in Zaire. The foreign minister of China, Huang Hua, who visited Zaire, actually welcomed the raging reaction in Zaire and made it clear that jointly with NATO countries China will give Kinshasa military support which can also be used for committing provocations against neighbouring African states. Scores of tons of secret Chinese cargoes have already been taken to Zaire.

The mounting interference of the forces of reaction and neocolonialism in Africa, carried out with the help of such insidious methods as, for instance, formation of the notorious "inter-African force," is being strongly condemned by the Africa public. The gross interference of the NATO bloc and also a number of its puppet regimes in Zaire, writes the Libyan information agency JANA, is an unprecedented offensive of the forces of imperialism and local reaction against the positions of the African national liberation movement.

This is an overtly colonialist action, aimed at undermining the African unity and strengthening the positions of Western monopolies on the African Continent.

The so-called "inter-African force," writes the Ethiopian newspaper ADDIS ZEMEN, will be directly controlled by the aggressive NATO bloc and is aimed, above all, at preserving political, economic and strategic interests of imperialism in the continent. With their help, Western countries expect to exert pressure on independent countries and the national-liberation movements of Africa. This new manoeuvre of international reaction, which under the signboard of the "inter-African force" will get a possibility of committing downright intervention against progressive states, the article stresses, is a great threat to peace and security not only in Africa but also in the whole world.

The Military Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour stresses that the military formations, being knocked together under the signboard of the "inter-African force," are designed to undermine and destabilize the progressive regimes, to suppress the democratic forces in Africa. This force is a tool of imperialism which patently demonstrates its neocolonialist aims in Africa. This force is being formed in circumvention of the Organization of African Unity and is directed against the OAU, which is an act of betrayal. The point in question is the manoeuvre aimed at restoring the positions lost by imperialism and to create conditions which will make it possible to continue plundering Africa in future.

Angolan President's Condemnation

LD101542Y Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, June 10, TASS--The interference of NATO powers and a number of African countries into the internal affairs of Zaire is a challenge to the whole of Africa which badly needs unity for the sake of full liberation and progress of the continent. This has been stated by President Agostinho Neto of the People's Republic of Angola in his radio address to the Angolan people in connection with the developments in neighboring Zaire.

Touching upon the uprising in Zaire's Province of Shaba, Agostinho Neto emphasized that Angola had not participated in arranging any action against Zaire. We want to assure, the president said, that Zaire may not fear an attack from our side.

The head of the Angolan state has said that the interests of peace and development in that area of the African Continent insistently call for establishing goodneighbourly relations between Angola and Zaire. Agostinho Neto urged the Government of Zaire to withdraw from the Angolan frontier the FNLA, FLEC and UNITA bands and also the mercenaries who constantly commit aggressive acts against Angola from the territory of Zaire. The people of the People's Republic of Angola, the president said, cannot be indifferent in the fact of the concentration of troops of neighbouring countries along its frontiers. The Angolan people are ready to give a resolute rebuff in case of aggression against the republic.

Agostinho Neto recalled that the uprising in the Shaba Province began a few days after the barbarous aggression of racists of the Republic of South Africa against Angola. But the aggression did not stir the desire of any of the Western countries to give us military support. The African states, which on the NATO's instruction are now forming the so-called "inter-African force" to support the Zaire regime, the president noted, also did not come out in support of Angola as a victim of aggression. A split of the Organization of African Unity is being provoked in the same way, and Africa is instigated in every way to give up solidarity with the national-liberation movements in the continent, he said.

'FRONTLINE' STATES, LIBERATION GROUPS MEET IN LUANDA

Press Reports Agenda

LD102104Y Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, June 10, TASS--A meeting of leaders of five "frontline" states--the People's Republic of Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana--as well as of national liberation movements of southern Africa opened today in the capital of the People's Republic of Angola. JOURNAL DE ANGOLA reports that its participants will discuss questions of intensifying the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism in southern Africa, or rendering support to the national liberation movements of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa, actions to rebuff continued armed provocations of racists against sovereign African states and problems connected with gross armed interference of Western countries in an internal conflict in Zaire. The meeting will also discuss important aspects of the present-day international situation. The press is of the opinion that the main task of the present summit meeting in Luanda is to work out a single strategy in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism, racism and apartheid, against intrigues of African reaction, against stubborn attempts to recolonize the African Continent, for complete liberation of peoples of southern Africa from racist colonial rule.

Communique Backs SWAPO

LD111814Y Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, June 11, TASS--The leaders of five front-line states--Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana, together with representatives of the national-liberation movements in the south of Africa, ended a meeting here.

In the concluding communique the participants in the meeting pledged support for the just struggle of the South-West Africa People's Organization for independence and the territorial integrity of Namibia, illegally occupied by the RSA. The South African racists, the communique notes, are using their war bases in Namibia for suppressing the liberation struggle by the freedom fighters and for organized armed sallies against neighbouring states.

OAU CHAIRMAN CRITICIZED FOR POSITION ON PAN-AFRICAN FORCE

LD111912Y Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, June 11, TASS--The paper SUNDAY TIMES of Zambia, published here, levelled sharp criticism, in an editorial article, at the position of the chairman of the Organization of African Unity, Gabonese President Omar Bongo, regarding the Western countries' proposal to set up a so-called "pan-African force" for undermining and destabilizing progressive regimes and suppressing the national-liberation movement.

The OAU has not yet supported and cannot approve on principle this idea of Paris and Washington. When, the SUNDAY TIMES of Zambia asks, does the chairman of the organization clamour for its implementation? He is obviously in an unenvious position, the paper feels, since he agreed to dispatch Gabonese soldiers to Zaire under the pretext of the need to maintain law and order in Shaba Province.

Zambia comes out against the West's militarist plans [?against independent states], whose leaders, who have just ended a conference in Luanda, also condemn them. The Zambian paper holds that the OAU must at long last wake from slumber and take an unequivocal stand in the face of the threat looming over Africa's independent countries, which are struggling against imperialist machinations, for banishing the racist-colonial order from the continent.

RHODESIA CONTINUES TO SUPPRESS LIBERATION MOVEMENT

LD112016Y Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] San Francisco, June 11 TASS--The United States is conducting a very dangerous policy in Rhodesia and throughout the African Continent, a press-conference here was told by Janice McLoughlin, member of the Catholic commission for justice and peace. Together with other members of the organization who made a trip to Rhodesia, she was arrested by the Smith regime and deported from the country. The nine months Janice McLoughlin spent in Rhodesia convincingly showed here the results of the United States' policy in support of the most reactionary regimes in Africa. She described the brutal methods used by the Salisbury authorities to suppress the liberation movement of the indigenous population. More than half a million people are kept in concentration camps which resemble the so-called "strategic hamlets" the United States set up in its time in Vietnam. Torture and murder of civilians are carefully concealed by the racist authorities from world public opinion.

ETHIOPIAN TU APPEALS FOR SUPPORT FROM WORKERS

LD102242Y Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 10, TASS--Ethopia's proletariat is determined to uphold, together with all progressive forces, the gains of the national democratic revolution and the country's unity and to thwart intrigues of world imperialism and its puppets, separatist groupings in Eritrea, says an appeal of the all-Ethiopian trade union to the working people of Ethiopia circulated here. The all-Ethiopian trade union expresses confidence that the country's working class will fulfil with honour its revolutionary commitments to expose plots of reaction and to liquidate completely the heritage of the feudal past and bureaucratic capitalism. The struggle of broad masses of the people for the implementation of the program of social and economic transformations is a class struggle, the call says. Though world imperialism, Arab reaction and internal counterrevolution make desperate efforts to undermine Ethiopia's national unity and territorial integrity, the Ethiopian working l class, in an alliance with the peasantry, will win a convincing victory over all external and internal enemies. The all-Ethiopian trade union urges the working people to consolidate unity and cohesion to mobilize all resources against the plot of separatists in Eritrea and to (?wage) a consistent struggle for the creation of a vanguard proletarian party in the country.

AFGHANS CITED ON IMMEDIATE TASKS OF REVOLUTIONARY POWER

LD091131Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[TASS special correspondent Yu. Kornilov dispatch "Afghanistan: Winds of Change"]

[Excerpt] Kabul--Afghanistan is an agrarian country, and agriculture is the basis of its economy. However, although more than 70 percent of the able-bodied population is employed in agriculture, and exports of cotton, wool, fruit, astrakhan and other products produced in the countryside provide up to 75 percent of all currency receipts in Afghan foreign trade. The productivity of Afghanistan's agriculture is one of the lowest in Asia. The reasons are obvious: The lion's share of the land belongs to landowners or rich speculators, while millions of peasants live in poverty; more than 500,000 peasant farms have been altogether deprived of land; there are less than 2,500 tractors in the country; and the wooden plow and hoe are the peasant's main agricultural implements. This is why the Afghan leadership regards the implementation of agrarian reform as "the No 1 task." The basic principles of this reform have already been defined: It must be democratic in nature, accord totally with the peasants' interests and be implemented with their help, and it is designed to eliminate feudal and prefeudal usages in the Afghan countryside once and for all.

"In order to raise the productivity of Afghan agriculture, free our countryside from its state of age-old backwardness and raise the living standards of millions of peasants, it is necessary to electrify the countryside and supply it with water in abundance," Mohammad Mansur Hashemi, minister of water resources and power, said. "Look at the map of our country; vast regions on it are colored yellow--the color of deserts or semi-deserts. This is why the formulation and implementation of a realistic, scientifically substantiated plan for the construction of irrigation installations, including medium- and small-sized ones, is one of our most important tasks. In realizing this plan we are reckoning on taking advantage of the exceptionally rich and valuable experience of irrigation construction accumulated in the USSR, particularly as the Soviet Union and Soviet specialists have already helped our country in the construction of a number of first-class irrigation systems at Jalalabad, Sardeh, Kowkcheh (Khosh-Tepa) and other regions. No less important is the electrification of the countryside, and not only the countryside. The significance of this problem for Afghanistan can be seen, for example, from the fact that in our mountainous country, where nature itself provides generous opportunities for the construction of an entire cascade of hydroelectric power stations, electricity is now used by no more than 5 percent of the population. Entire regions exist whose inhabitants have never seen electric light."

Yes, the problems facing Afghanistan in the sphere of the upsurge of its economy are great, but no less so in the sphere of culture. Long years of rule by colonists and then by reactionary feudal, procapitalist regimes have left the revolutionary power a heavy legacy. Suffice it to say that more than 80 percent of the population of Afghanistan is illiterate.

"Our government makes it its task to totally eliminate illiteracy, to provide compulsory primary and later secondary education and to sharply raise the cultural level of the country's entire working population--workers, peasants and nomadic livestock raisers," said Education Minister Dastagir Panjshiri. "A plan is already being drawn up for the mass construction of schools, primary schools above all. Courses and evening schools for adults who have decided to master the 'secret of reading' are opening throughout the country."

"New regulations have been promulgated to facilitate access to colleges for children of workers and peasants. The 'Revolutionary Teachers' Movement, whose members--pedagogs, employees and representatives of the creative intelligentsia--voluntarily instruct illiterate people during the evenings, is becoming increasingly widespread. In Kabul alone in 3 weeks we have received more than 500 applications from university teachers, employees and representatives of the creative intelligentsia. Reports of voluntary contributions for school building are being received every day."

Afghanistan is a multinational state. Of the country's population of almost 18 million, 9 million are Afghans--Pushtuns--more than 4 million are Tajiks and 1 million Uzbeks. In addition, Hazaras, (Charaytmaki), Turkomans and other smaller nationalities live in the country. The revolutionary government has published Decree No 4 specially devoted to the development of the national cultures of the country's peoples. The creation of conditions--for the first time in the history of Afghanistan--for the development of literature, the education system and book publishing in the languages of the tribes and peoples of Afghanistan is another important ask for the new revolutionary power.

"The pulse of our country's political and social life has never before beaten as vigorously as now," Abdol Qadir (Mal), president of the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR, told us. "Here is a batch of recent reports transmitted by our teletype machines. Of what do they speak? Meetings and rallies in support of the revolution are continuing in industrial enterprises, establishments and schools. Weavers at the carpet-weaving factory in Herat have produced on their own time a beautiful carpet with these words woven into it: 'Long Live Afghanistan; Long Live the Revolution!' A decision has been adopted on the regulation of wages in a number of sectors. The book 'Afghanistan on the Path of History' by the progressive Afghan scientist (Gobar) has gone on sale--under the old regime this book was banned and burned, but patriotic printers succeeded in hiding part of the edition. Kabul Radio has begun broadcasts in the Uzbek, Turkoman, Baluchi and (Nuristanskiy) languages. Reports, as you see, differ in nature and in significance, but they all indicate one thing: Our national democratic revolution is strengthening, developing and marching confidently forward, backed by the support of the people!"

INDIAN PAPER ATTACKS U.S. POLICY ON INDIAN OCEAN

LD091010Y Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, June 9, TASS--The U.S. is doing everything to poison the political climate in the Indian Ocean zone and to aggravate the situation in Southeast Asia, writes today PATRIOT. The newspaper points out that the Pentagon continues to dispatch warships in this region, modernises the existing bases and is planning to construct new ones.

The United States, PATRIOT continues, judging by its strategy to beef up its military strength in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, is making efforts to set up a new military and political bloc in this region.

JAPAN PLANNING TO BUILD MILITARY BASE ON IWO JIMA

OW100934Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] According to a Tokyo dispatch by the TASS news agency, Japan's Defense Agency has worked out a plan to build a large, consolidated military base to be jointly used by the three services of the Self-Defense Force [SDF] on the Pacific island of Iwo Jima, 1,200 kilometers south of Tokyo.

This military base is scheduled to become fully operational in 1982. The plan calls for the renovation of an existing airport on the island for use by the air SDF and the construction of five improved fuel storage areas for new-type military aircraft as well as the construction of a bombing range and a surface-to-air missile launching site. It also calls for the construction of a naval port and the deployment of aviation units there for naval actions.

For the ground SDF, the plan envisages the construction of a firing range, various types of warehouses and other installations.

As YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported, the Defense Agency plans to turn Iwo Jima into a military base in the Pacific and to use it when the Japanese Maritime SDF possibly conducts joint operations with the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

CALLS FOR DEVELOPING JAPANESE MILITARY CRITICIZED

LD111242Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] (Keichii), head of a Japanese National Defense Agency department, spoke at a meeting of the Cabinet Committee of the Japanese parliament's upper house. He stated that the main emphasis in the development of Japan's military power is being laid with sights on the Soviet Union.

Our observer notes that this is not the first time that bellicose calls for an intensification of the Japanese army have been heard from a parliamentary rostrum. It is sufficient to recall the recent speech by Mitsuo Setoyama, the Japanese minister of justice, in which he launched attacks upon the country's peaceful constitution which provides for a renunciation of war and creation of the country's own armed forces. The minister advocated its revision so as to unite the hands of the Japanese military on the path of militarizing the country. Treating such utterance favorably, none other than Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda stated in turn that Japan is drawing up plans for the creation of its own nuclear potential.

Nevertheless, the present utterance by department head (Keichii) stands out--even against this background. In his speech (Keichii) launched into direct anti-Soviet attacks. What aims, then, are official Tokyo and the Japanese military pursuing in uttering such bellicose statements? These provocative and slanderous inventions about a Soviet threat are intended to mislead Japanese public opinion and to prove the need for a further build-up of the armaments race and the equipping of the Japanese self-defense force with the most up-to-date weaponry and combat equipment. This so-called self-defense force has long since ceased to carry out for Japan a defensive function. At present it is one of the largest in Asia. But this is still not enough. Using the myth about the supposed existence of a Soviet threat, representatives of military circles have been demanding, not only the stepping up of the excessive expenditure on the modernization of the armed forces, but also the equipping of the Japanese Army with tactical nuclear weapons. The introduction of military service into the country is being strongly urged.

An intensification of militarization on the pretext of slanderous fabrications about a Soviet threat runs counter to the policy of detente and does serious damage to the cause of peace in Asia and the Far East.

FUKUDA WANTS JAPAN TO PAY MORE FOR U.S. TROOPS

LD101312Y Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 10, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Geronin reports:

Japanese Prime Minister T. Fukuda said Japan should bear a greater share of the maintenance costs of the American troops in its territory. He said at a meeting with Kanemaru, chief of the National Defence Agency, that Japan should assume, as far as possible, extra commitments in this respect. S. Kanemaru said that the National Defence Agency wants the Japanese side to meet the U.S. demands for increasing its financial commitments in respect of the maintenance of the American bases in Japan.

The prime minister had a meeting with the chief of the National Defence Agency because of the latter's forthcoming trip to Washington for talks with U.S. Defence Secretary H. Brown on the strengthening of the military alliance between the two countries. During these talks, the Pentagon is expected to demand officially that Tokyo increase its appropriations for the maintenance of almost 50,000 American officers and men stationed at more than 140 military bases in Japan.

The Japanese side already bears some financial commitments for the maintenance of the American bases in Japan. About 80 billion yen were spent on them in the 1977-1978 fiscal years. The government is now going to allocate additionally 6.2 billion yen a year. Earlier, S. Kanemaru intimated that Japan can even pay a lump sum of 30 billion yen to the USA toward the maintenance costs of the American armed forces in Japan.

The democratic public in Japan is strongly against the allocation of funds for the needs of the American troops at the expense of the Japanese taxpayers. It demands abrogation of the Japanese-American security treaty which makes Japan dependent on the Pentagon's strategy, an end to the American military presence on Japanese soil and to the buildup of Japan's "Self-Defence Force" which was set up in violation of the constitution.

BRIEFS

Japanese Press Delegation--A delegation of the Japanese Press Association, headed by Tamoo Hirooka, president of the association and chairman of the Asahi Board of Directors, has made a 2-day visit t Khabarovsk. It toured the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Union of Journalists and visited Moscow, Leningrad, Alma-Ata and Novosibirsk before coming to Khabarovsk. Aleksey Klementyevich Chernyy, first secretary of the Khabarovsk Kraykom, received the delegation and Morozov, chairman of the Khabarovsk Gorispolkom, accompanied it on a tour of Khabarovsk. The visitors met with representatives of the Khabarovsk Kray organization of the USSR Union of Journalists, and departed for hom today. [Khavarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL NEWS FOR 8-11 JUN

LD120444Y [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 8 June reports that the sowing of soybeans has been completed in Amurskaya Oblast.

Moscow Domestic Service at 1200 GMT reports that breadgrain occupies 5 million hectares in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Preparations for harvesting this crop are beginning. The broadcast also reports that grain harvesting in the Crimea will be done by 3,600 combines.

Moscow Domestic Service at 0205 GMT reports that hay cutting in Kazakhstan is gathering momentum. The cutting of meadow and sown grasses has been completed on the first million hectares. Farms have laid in 600,000 tons of haylage and 400,000 tons of hay. A large part of this has been brought to places where cattle spend the winter.

Moscow domestic service at 0500 GMT on 9 June reports that more than 11,000 combine harvesters have been overhauled so far in Saratovskaya Oblast. This is twice as many as on the same date last year. Farms will be getting about 1,000 new Kolos, Niva and Sibiryak combine harvesters before harvesting begins.

Moscow Domestic Service at 0800 GMT on 9 June reports that grain is coming into collection points in south Uzbekistan. Yields of 40-50 quintals per hectare of wheat and barley are being obtained. The target is 1 million tons, which is 200,000 tons more than last year.

Moscow Domestic service 0700 GMT on 10 June reports that in Kazakhstan over 5,000 spraying machines and installations are engaged in irrigating fields of potatoes, corn and vegetables. Airplanes have begun to spray herbicides over 15 million hectares of arable land under graincrops. In south Kazakhstan barley has ripened and combine harvesters have gone out to reap and thresh it.

At 0530 GMT the radio reports that harvest preparations are in full swing in Kazakhstan. Sovkhozes and Kolkhozes have already overhauled 70,000 combines.

Moscow Domestic Service at 0930 GMT on 10 June reports that farmers in Azerbaijan have set themselves the goal of harvesting 1 million tons of grain. A total of 4,800 combine harvesters are taking part in the grain harvesting. A total of 630 harvesting-transportation units are being created in Azerbaijan, and workers of leading rayons have pledged to gather a record harvest of 35 quintals per hectare.

Moscow Domestic Service at 1900 GMT notes that sowing has ended in the country's northern and eastern regions, while in the Central Asian republics, south Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan, breadgrain harvesting has begun. According to RSFSR Agronomist Zabaznyy, farms have carried out sowing successfully and have extended breadgrain crops, sugarbeet, sunflower and other crops in many places. All crops are in good condition as a rule. In the Ukraine, North Caucasus, the Volga region and other southern regions, breadgrain crops are earing. Many farms are carrying out root dressing of winter wheat with nitrogen fertilizers. This raises the protein content of the grain by 2-3 percent and improves its quality. The report also notes that the most important tasks now is the treatment of seedlings, especially row crops. The fields have been well moistened almost everywhere, which has helped shoots to appear. Nevertheless, cold weather in the spring somewhat delayed the growth of crops and promoted the growth of weeds. Most farms have dealt with this problem promptly and are striving for maximum and high quality harvest.

Moscow Domestic Service at 0500 on 11 June reports that Moldavia is ready for the harvesting of eared crops. Breadgrain is to be harvested on 600,000 hectares.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 11 June reports that Tadzhikistan's procurement organization has begun mass reception of grain. Mechanizers have reequipped combines, adapting them to harvest flattened breadgrain crops. The Ipatovo method, widely used, makes the work rate fast. After the wheat harvest has been collected, grain corn will occupy the fields.

Moscow Domestic Service at 0930 GMT notes that mechanizers of Uzbekistan and Turkmenia are harvesting. Soon harvesting will begin in North Caucasus, southern Kazakhstan and the Ukraine. Kuban mechanizers are ready for the harvest and are now checking the readiness of equipment, mechanized workshops, reception points and transportation. They have pledged to reap grain and leguminous crops on almost 2 million hectares in 7-9 days. The area under grain between the Don and Volga rivers and the lower Volga basin totals 1.5 million hectares. Agricultural workers of the region believe that there are all the prerequisites for growing a total of 6.5 million tons of grain this year. The report also says that in the area from the Volga region to the Urals a total of 5 million hectares is under breadgrain, and pledges have been made to have all the equipment and manpower ready for the harvest by the end of June. In the 2 years of the 5-year period, the production of breadgrain in the country has reached 210 million tons.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMOS-1,021 LAUNCHED; EQUIPMENT FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD101332Y Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 10 TASS--An artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1021 was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue the space exploration program.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parametres: the initial period of revolution--89.4 minutes; the maximum distance from the surface of the earth--336 kilometres; the minimum distance from the surface of the earth--180 kilometres; the inclination of the orbit--65 degrees.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC WHALING FLOTILLA--The Sovetskaya Rossiya whaling flotilla today returned to Vladivostok after successfully completing its operations in the Antarctic. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW]

DMITRIY MENDELEYEV VOYAGE--The vessel Dmitriy Mendeleyev has arrived at the pier of the Far Eastern Scientific Center after completing a 9-month voyage. During its voyage, the vessel operated near Peru and Ecuador, where productivity of the ocean is the highest. The expedition aboard the vessel studied ways for improving management of biological resources of the ocean because the quantity of fish caught by all countries in the world is nearing its limit. The expedition's task was to find ways of making an effecitve, rational and fast transition to aquiculture to insure the growing population with products and fish from the ocean. The expedition studied the biological and economic processes of the ocean. By using automated methods for research, collecting and processing material, the expedition was able to obtain material never obtained before by any other country, including the United States. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 4 Jun 78 OW]

ARCTIC VOYAGE--A convoy of ships led by the atomic icebreaker Sibir and including the diesel-electric ship Kapitan Myshevskiy is in the 13th day of its unprecedented voyage on the North Sea route. On 3 June, the convoy crossed the 125th meridian, while on 1 June, the Kapitan Myshevskiy passed the northernmost point of the voyage at Arkticheskiy Cape in the Severnaya Zemlya Archipelago. This is the earliest voyage ever undertaken by a freighter through these Arctic waters. Scientists on the voyage are studying ice navigation tactics and conducting hydrographic and hydrological research in the areas passed by the convoy. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW]

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